

# U.S. Peace Delegates Barred By Britain, Go to Warsaw

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Thirty-three members of the United States delegation to the World Peace Congress scheduled for Sheffield, England, decided today to go on to Warsaw, after being barred by the British authorities in London. An additional 26 delegates are expected to go on to that capital of the Polish People's Republic after a one-day meeting in Sheffield, where some delegates were admitted earlier this week.

Led by Rev. Robert Muir, acting secretary, the first group made a strong impression on the hundreds of delegates from the scores of countries waiting here for flights to Warsaw.

In London, the British Government at the last minute set conditions which made it impossible for the World Peace Congress to take place in Sheffield. Though granting visas to a large number of delegates, the same delegates were barred from entering after "screenings" upon arrival.

Permission to enter was denied to top leaders of the Congress, including Prof. Frederic Joliot-Curie, president. Others barred included Louis Saillant, general secretary

## WORKER CORRESPONDENT BARRED

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of the World Federation of Trade Unions; Pietro Nenni, general secretary of the Italian Socialist Party; Pierre Cot, former French Air Minister, and Louis Aragon, renowned French poet and novelist.

Russians barred included Alexander Fadayev and Ilya Ehrenburg, writers; Metropolitan Nikolai, of the Russian Orthodox Church, and Dmitri Shostakovich, composer.

The British Peace Committee blasted the government's action as a betrayal of British traditions of freedom of speech.

Denial of passports to Paul Robeson, Jr., son of the noted singer, and several others seeking to attend the Second World Peace Congress was denounced as "a form of house arrest" and police state action by Professor Joseph Fletcher of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Cambridge, Mass., acting chairman of the American Sponsoring Committee for Representation at the Second World Peace Congress.

"It is an action bordering ominously upon the nature of a police-state arbitrariness of government," declared Professor Fletcher.

"Even if it be agreed that these Americans who have been refused their freedom of travel are holders of unpopular or minority views, what have the American people to fear from them?" declared Prof. Fletcher.

## 'Daily Worker' Interviews Marcantonio

By Michael Singer

Four days after election we asked Rep. Vito Marcantonio:

"What are your plans?"

He swept his arm toward the big outer room of his office at 77 Street and First Avenue. "There are my plans out there. Take a look."

Nearly 200 people, young and old, men and women, Irish, Slav, German-Americans, Hungarians, Czechs—it was an amazing sight—were awaiting to talk to "our Marc." On a raw Saturday afternoon they had come, as they had been coming for the past 14 years to that office every Saturday, to get advise, help, encouragement and support on dozens of problems from their congressman.

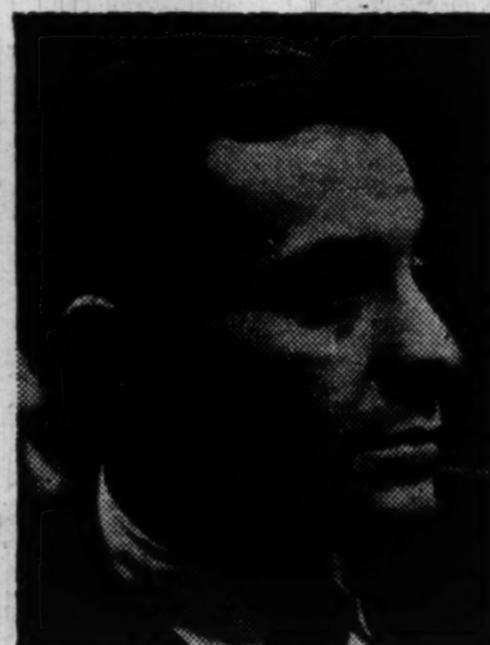
We told him what the Irish worker waiting outside had said earlier when we discussed the elections. "Marcantonio defeated" he had interjected. "Maybe by the votes. But as far as I'm concerned he'll always be my congressman."

Marcantonio drummed the table-top. "It's hard for them to believe I lost. Yes, hard." Then he leaned back in his chair, folded his arms behind his head and said:

"But he's right. Actually they don't believe the winner really won. They know he can't and won't do anything for them. They know another thing: what I stand for and what I fought for has got to come out on top. The people are with me. Now and in the future."

"What about the future, Marc?"

"First, we have to build the American Labor Party, but really build it. We've got to have a party that is out there fighting 365 days a year on every front, in every community, not just before election. In my district, we're starting right now. Election district by election district, precinct by precinct, we're going to be with the people day and night. It's ok to send out the fire-brigades during a campaign to get out the vote, but the real job has to be done



MARCANTONIO

by district workers beginning NOW."

On the national scene, Marcantonio thinks the Progressive Party must have the same perspectives. We mentioned his published advocacy of Elmer Benson, Progressive Party national chairman, as

the party's presidential candidate man laughed. "That Donovan (James G.) has the people so mad in 1952."

"I'm for Benson for president. I haven't asked him. It's purely my own feeling," Marcantonio said.

"And we have to start campaigning for a president quickly, not wait until 1952. We should have someone around whom to rally the people. And I can't think of anyone better than Benson, a former U. S. Senator, a governor, leader of the Farmer-Labor Party in its heyday. The people are beginning to move, election results notwithstanding. I feel the Progressive Party is the only political apparatus to mobilize them in the right direction. And I'm for laying the 1952 groundwork in a hurry."

The telephone rang. "Thanks Joe, thanks a lot," Marcantonio said into the mouthpiece. "Sure, sure, we'll be back. We'll win next time. That donkey . . . forget it, Joe, he's a dead duck already."

Marcantonio hung up. "Who's the 'donkey'?" we asked, as though we didn't know. The congress-

man laughed. "That Donovan (James G.) has the people so mad with his arrogant, contemptuous statements since Tuesday they're ready to start a bonfire under him right now."

He pointed to the gangup candidate's "barbed wire" comment which threatened the people in the 16th AD where Marcantonio rolled up three times the vote on the Democratic line, seven times that on the Republican total, and 14 times that on the Liberal line.

"Donovan's afraid of the people," Marcantonio said. "He better be because they don't like him and they're afraid of what he'll do in Congress. It's going to be rough on gangup Jimmy."

The interview got around to the Daily Mirror editorial that day which said: "In a way we'll miss Vito . . . fighting him, we always acknowledged his talents as a campaigner and his tireless workmanship . . . Those parts of his record are a challenge to his replacement, James G. Donovan. . . ."

"See, they're scared already. The (Continued on Page 9)

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# LANDLORDS GET 108,382 RENT HIKES FROM STATE

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## Injunction Wave Hits Phone Strike

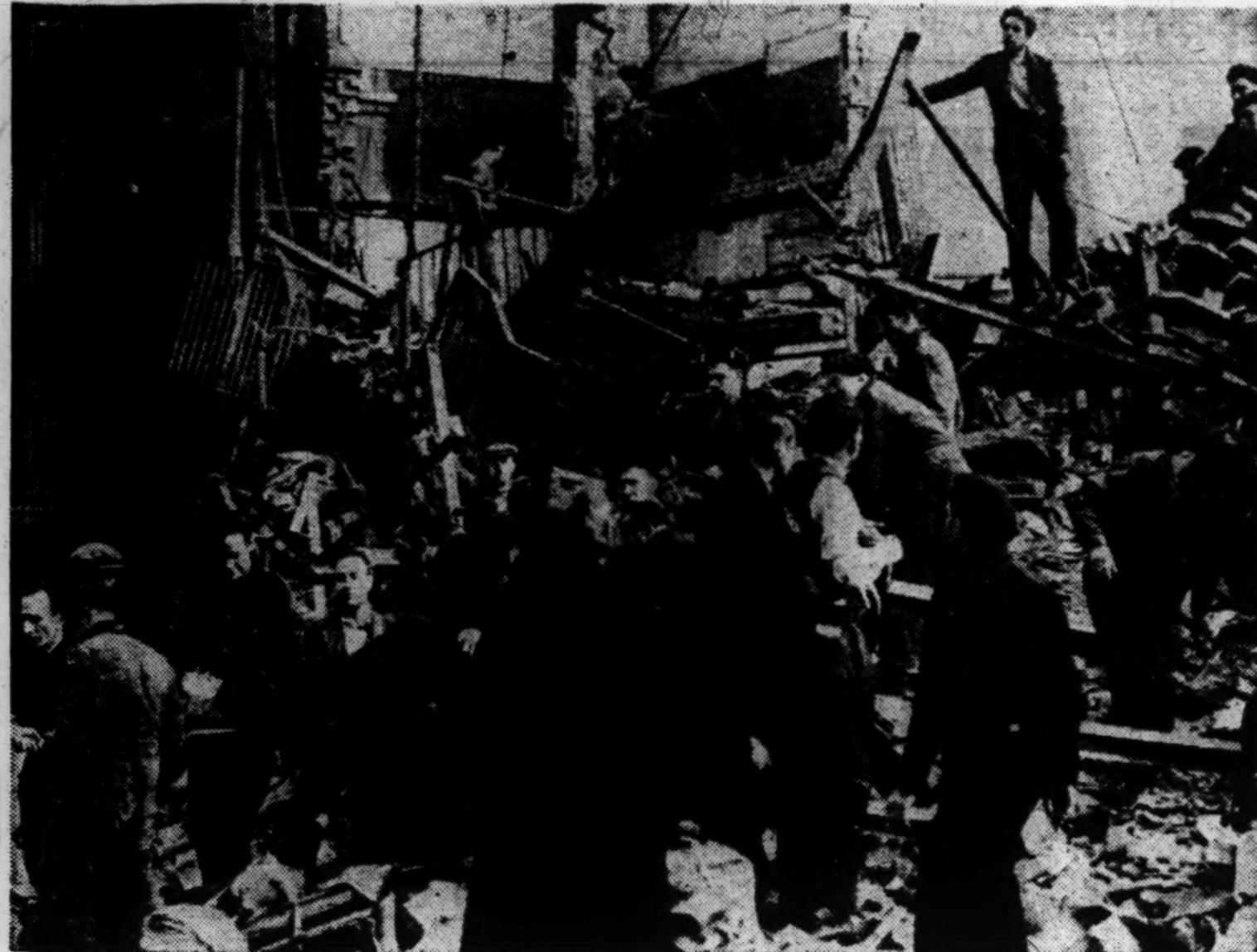
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# RUSSIA with Our Own Eyes

## How and Why We Went

Some weeks before May Day, Mr. Krestianinov, President of the Moscow Trades Council, sent an invitation to the British Soviet Friendship Society and the Scottish-USSR Society, asking them if they would send a delegation of 20 to the USSR for a fortnight's stay.

The two societies considered that by far the most effective manner in which such a delegation could be organized would be to throw the invitation open to trade union-



SOUTH ENGLAND scene during World War II, when a German rocket bomb struck. British workers do not want such things to happen again. That is why they are interested in Anglo-Soviet friendship.

ists in the main industries in Britain. Accordingly, invitations were sent to a number of factories and trade union organizations. They were asked to choose a representative by election: There was only one condition—the person elected had to be a worker from the factory floor, the pit, or other type of enterprise. No other conditions were laid down—the factory and trade union organizations were left to decide exactly for themselves who to send and how to elect them.

Each factory or organization had to collect enough money to pay the fare and incidental expenses for the journey and the wages of the delegate while he was away from work. While the delegation was in the Soviet Union expenses would be borne by the Moscow Trades Council.

The invitations were sent, therefore, to industrial estab-

lishments in the most important centers in the country so that the delegation, when elected, would be as representative as possible of Britain's main industries and industrial areas.

In some cases, Shop Stewards Committees were approached. In others, trade union organizations such as District Committees were asked to cooperate by selecting a factory in their area and inviting the workers there to elect a dele-

gate. The purpose of the delegation was to attend the Moscow May Day Celebrations and for two weeks afterwards to obtain first-hand information on life in the USSR today, so that reports could be made by each delegate on his return. In this way the delegation would help to strengthen friendly relations between the trade unionists of our two countries by giving a truthful picture of what they saw.

## Difficulties

It was not easy to organize a delegation in this manner. To collect enough money to pay fares and wages presented problems. To get enough factories and trade union organizations to accept the invitation and organize the nominations and the elections was a lengthy and elaborate process. But the result was justified, because when the delegation came together it was a representative cross-section of the British working class. The method of election ruled out any possibility of hand-picking.

In addition to the difficulties

mentioned, there were other obstacles of a different character. We refer particularly to the case of a factory in Coventry, whose shop stewards accepted the invitation with considerable enthusiasm, but who were informed by the management that if a man were sent he would not be given leave of absence and would not be reinstated in his job on his return.

There were also some examples of political opposition. The same people who told us that "these Russians" didn't allow foreigners into their country now shouted loudest against

us going. In these cases the matter was not judged on its merits—it was sufficient for certain people to learn that a working man was being invited to come and see for himself what things were like in the Soviet Union for them to try to stop him. There were many protests against opposition of this nature, and it was pointed out that those who were trying to prevent British workers visiting the USSR on a goodwill mission were erecting an iron curtain in Britain.

On the other hand, in the majority of cases the elections went forward smoothly.

## We Leave for Moscow

We met for the first time on April 26 in London. We knew very little about each other beyond what we gathered after we were introduced. Most of us readily admitted that our knowledge of the Soviet Union was

very limited and in any case colored by what we were accustomed to read in the newspapers and to hear on the BBC. But we were sent by our workmates to get at the truth and had brought with us many questions

submitted at our factories and through our organizations. We told each other we would try to see things clearly and with an open mind.

The evening of the first meet-  
(Continued on Page 10)

*The Official Report of the  
British Workers' Delegation  
to the Soviet Union, 1950*

## The Delegation

These were the men who went:

**EDWIN H. BOYCE**—metal turner at Staveley Iron and Chemical Co., Chesterfield (about 8,000 employed). Elected by Shop Stewards representing his own and three other factories. President, Chesterfield Joint Shop Stewards' Committee.

**PATRICK DEVANNY**—carpenter, member of Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, elected at a meeting of workers at the Carpenters Park building site, North-West London.

**JAMES H. V. GILLAM**—toolmaker in the instrument engineering industry, employed at Smith's Clocks, Cricklewood factory, London (1,500 employed). Shop Steward. President, Amalgamated Engineering Union, Watford No. 4 Branch. Elected by nominations from factory meetings, with final selection by Shop Stewards' Committee.

**GEORGE A. HORBURY**—automatic machine setter in De Havilland Engine Co. (aircraft), Leavesden factory. Member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Elected by the Joint Shop Stewards' Committee of three De Havilland factories after nominations from sectional factory meetings. About 3,500 employed at the three works.

**ALDERMAN HAROLD HUDSON**—cotton weaver, elected by the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, Lancashire (100,000 members). President, Burnley Trades and Labor Council. Mill Steward. Local Councilor since 1935, Alderman since 1949. Chairman, local Health Advisory Board and other local Government Committees.

**GEORGE HUTCHINSON**—instrument maker at Electrical and Musical Instruments Ltd., Hayes, Middx. Elected by ballot of workers. Factories employ about 8,000. Shop Steward. Member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.

**EDWARD HUTTON**—inspector of crane-lifting gear at Imperial Chemical Industries, Billingham, North-East England. Shop Steward. Member of the Amalgamated Engineering Union. Elected by engineering workers (2,000) and supported by others. Whole factory employs about 18,000.

**ARTHUR F. KEY**—gear cutter in motor works, Austin Motor Co., Birmingham, employing 18,000.

**GEORGE ROSE**—miner, Secretary of Linby, Notts Branch, National Union of Mineworkers (1,000 members). Formerly a Councillor on Hucknall Urban District Council and on District Education Committee. Now on various colliery committees. Elected by members of his branch.

**JAMES T. STARK**—bricklayer, member of the Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers. Elected by Edinburgh building workers. Delegate to Edinburgh Trades Council.

**BENJAMIN TRAVIS**—steel moulder, President of Sheffield Branch of Amalgamated Union of Foundry Workers. Elected by the Joint Shop Stewards' Committee of English Steel Corp. Member of the Steel Foundries' Productivity Team which visited the U.S.A. in 1949. Chairman, District Committee of AUFW Delegate to Sheffield Trades and Labor Council, and Engineering and Shipbuilding Confederation, Sheffield District Committee. Member of local Appeals Board and Sheffield Juvenile and Apprenticeship Training Committee. Member of Brightside Labor Party Management Committee.

**WILLIAM WILSON**—engineer in the aircraft industry, Secretary of the Scottish Section of the Delegation. Convenor of Joint Shop Stewards' Committee in one block of Rolls Royce Aircraft Factory, Hillington, Glasgow, with 1,100 workers. Deputy Convenor of Shop Stewards of whole factory (4,700 workers). Elected to delegation by engineering workers at Rolls Royce. President of Amalgamated Engineering Union Branch (Hillington). Delegate from two engineering union branches to Paisley District Committee, AEU (25,000 workers).

The delegation was led by **FRED HOLLINGS-WORTH**, national organizer of the Foundry Workers' Union, and accompanied by **WILLIAM WAIN-WRIGHT**, general secretary of the British Soviet Friendship Society, who acted as the Delegation Secretary, assisting him to get in touch with the Soviet government.

# MacA. Uses Japanese in War, Builds Secret Japan Army

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—In violation of all international agreements, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has recreated a Japanese army of 75,000 men, most of whom fought and killed American soldiers and Marines in World War II.

Five thousand former Japanese Army officers are today training the four new army divisions which MacArthur ordered established as a "National Police Reserve." The recruiting and training of this new army was undertaken secretly four months ago, at the outbreak of the Korean war.

Though it has not been possible to determine whether any of these "police reserves" have been shipped to Korea to attempt to subjugate the Korean people, MacArthur pressed Japanese sailors into the war and placed a great part of Japanese industry on war work.

This was reported last week by Keyes Beech, Tokyo correspondent of the Washington Evening Star, in a series of three dispatches.

Beech said U. S. Army officials are directing the training of the Japanese officers and enlisted men. U. S. equipment and arms are be-

ing supplied them, and training is being conducted in army camps vacated by U. S. troops now fighting in Korea.

The terms of the Japanese surrender in 1945, and three subsequent agreements in which the U. S. and Soviet Union were principals, prohibited the rearming of Japan and the reconstitution of a Japanese army. MacArthur, however, has torn up all the agreements and violated the terms which he signed.

An American major who showed Beech around one such camp revealed that U. S. Army authorities had had little success in camouflaging the rebuilt fascist forces. "It's not much like the old Japanese Army. However, once in a while, on drill, they break into goose-step and start swinging their arms like they used to. We make

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MacARTHUR

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Japanese soldiers and sailors have been employed in the Korean war by Gen. Douglas MacArthur who has violated all United Nations decisions prohibiting the remilitarization of the defeated fascist nation.

This was the gist of a story by Keyes Beech, Tokyo correspondent of the Washington Evening Star, Saturday. Beech, describing the use of Japanese naval forces in and around Korea, bore out the charges leveled against MacArthur by the North Korean government.

The charges, sent to the UN General Assembly and Security Council by Pak Hun Yong, foreign affairs minister of the North Korean People's Democratic Republic, have been backed by the U. S. delegates to the UN.

Beech's dispatch reveals that Japanese soldiers and sailors manned ships that landed the U. S. 1st Cavalry Division in Pohang in July, manned 19 ships in the Inchon beachhead landing in mid-September, and have been used to Japanese minesweepers clearing Korean coastal waters.

"The full story of Japanese par-

ticipation in the Korean war has not been told for the obvious reason that Japan is technically, at least, an enemy nation," Beech said.

The North Koreans told the UN that Japanese troops were employed by MacArthur in fighting in the Seoul sector, one company was used in the Cholwon sector, and that many Japanese soldiers were in the 7th and 8th divisions of Syngman Rhee's troops.

Another protest was made by the Soviet Union to the Far Eastern Commission. The USSR said three agreements were violated by the use of Japanese military forces. The agreements were the Potsdam declaration, the Far Eastern Commission policy decision of June 19, 1947, and the commission's policy decision of Feb. 12, 1948 on "prohibition of Military activity of Japan and Disposition of Japanese military equipment."



NIEMOELLER

## All Italian Unions Join In Call for General Strike

ROME, Nov. 12.—All of Italy's unions, both left and right-led, joined today in calling a nationwide general strike for Tuesday of all industrial workers. This will be preceded by a complete transportation walkout in Rome.

The unions said the walkouts were their "final word" on a months-long request for higher wages.

The left-led General Confederation of Labor (CGIL), by far the largest, the anti-Communist Free Italian Chamber of Labor (CSIL) and the so-called non-Communist Union of Italian Workers (UIO) were solidly joined on the strike call.

Industrial workers of all categories, with the exception of water, electricity and gas, were ordered to down their tools and leave factories throughout Italy for four hours Tuesday, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

A 48-hour strike of interurban tram and train lines serving Rome was ordered to start at midnight tonight, ending at midnight Tuesday. All public transportation in Rome was ordered to stop work for 16 hours, beginning at Monday midnight and ending at 4 p.m. Tuesday.

## Pastor Niemoeller Says 80% In Reich Oppose Rearmament

WIESBADEN, Germany, Nov. 12.—Pastor Martin Niemoeller declared today that 80 percent of the people of Germany were opposed to rearmament and would resist any effort by the U. S. bloc to impose remilitarization of West Germany. He warned that Germans would "bash in the heads of the Allies" if they are forced to rearm.

The Evangelical clergyman said in an interview at his home here that he based his prediction on "solemn promises" given by the U. S. bloc that West Germany would not be rearmed without the consent of the German people.

"If these promises are honored rearmament is impossible because at least 80 percent of the German people sharply oppose rearmament," he said.

He said if the U. S. bloc ignores this German sentiment and "attempts to shove guns in the hands of Germans the Germans will have their hands in their pockets up to their elbows—and if guns are forcibly put in German hands these Germans probably will find strength to bash in the heads of the Allies with them."

(The Frankfurt newspaper Abendpost said its public opinion poll on rearmament disclosed that seven out of 10 Germans are opposed to any kind of rearmament.

Germans simply cannot take any position in the cold war simply because it means "pitting brother against brother in a civil war," Niemoeller said.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's attempt to rearm West Germany, Niemoeller said, "is a betrayal which does not recognize the will of the people."

The Peoples Republic of China yesterday rejected a United Nations Security Council resolution that it send representatives to answer charges of "intervention" in Korea. The resolution was rejected as "not only one-sided and malicious, but also unlawful, and absolutely cannot be taken as a basis for discussion." The message to the Security Council from Chou En-lai, Chinese Foreign Minister, suggested that the Council combine a discussion of Korea with charges of "armed aggression" against Taiwan (Formosa) by the United States government.

Chou stated that the delegation was proceeding to Lake Success via Prague and London. The delegation is headed by Wu Hsien-chuan and by his adviser, Chiao Kuan-hua.

In his message rejecting the resolution, Chou said:

"I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Trygve Lie's cable 36."

## MacA. Troops Pushed Back Up to 5 Miles

The Korean People's Army struck over tortuous mountain trails into the heart of MacArthur's line near Tokchon Sunday and drove two Syngman Rhee divisions back for losses up to five miles, according to a United Press dispatch from Tokyo.

MacArthur's forces still were nine miles from a planned link-up across Korea's narrow waist, and were meeting heavy resistance from the People's Army.

U. S. fighters and bombers were still raining death on the people of the Chinese-Korean borderland. They knocked out two spans of the railroad bridge at Sinuiju on the Manchurian border, raining fire bombs on the border city of Manpojin and the towns of Sonchon and Puckchin.

U. S. officers in Tokyo imposed a virtual news blackout on the Korean fighting, the UP reported, but it was obvious that the situation around Tokchon was extremely fluid.

The U. S. 1st Cavalry Division, attacking to straighten the eastern end of the Chongchon river line west of Tokchon, according to UP, ran into heavy automatic weapon fire but claimed to have gained 2,000 yards toward high ground overlooking the walled city of Yongbyon.

The U. S. 9th corps reported two Korean People's Army groups of about 1,000 each operating east of Sunchon. Sunchon is 25 miles below the fighting line at Won-ni.

On the far northeast front, the Korean People's Army sent the Syngman Rhee Capital Division reeling back for a five-mile loss.

## China Rejects UN Bid as Malicious

"In the name of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China I make the following statement to the United Nations Security Council: We cannot accept the invitation decided upon by the 520th meeting of the Security Council on November 8, 1950, because according to the contents of the resolution, this invitation deprives the representative of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China of the right to discuss in the Security Council the most pressing question of the Chinese people, namely, the question of armed intervention in Korea and aggression against China by the United States Government, and

limits the right of the Chinese representative to the discussion of the special report of the so-called United Nations command, which was engendered illegally by the Security Council under manipulation of the United States during the absence of the two permanent members, the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and whose report is therefore not only one-sided and malicious, but also unlawful, and absolutely cannot be taken as basis for discussion.

"In the name of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China I hereby propose to the United Nations Security Council that, in view of the

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# State Okays 108,382 Rent Hikes

Five out of every six applications for rent increases acted on since last May 1 have received the approval of the State Housing Rent Commission, it was revealed yesterday by State Rent Administrator Joseph D. McGoldrick. Of the 131,409 applications disposed of, 108,382 or 82 percent were granted. And additional 40,879 requests for rent boosts are still being processed.

The average rent increase, according to the first overall report on the administration of the landlord-controlled agency in the past six months, is \$3.88. Omitted from the picture were examples of \$5, \$10 and even \$25 monthly rent boosts, as charged by Paul L. Ross, chairman of the New York Tenants Welfare and Consumer Council.

Ross was former chairman of the City Temporary Rent Commission and his exposures of how the real estate monopolists are manipulating the Rent Control Law were underscored in McGoldrick's report.

Here are some of the highlights from that report:

- Landlords are flooding the state rent agency's local offices for approval of rent increases. October was a record month with 45,424 applications, 16,770 or 58.5 percent over the September total of 28,654. The previous August record of 33,273 was surpassed by 36.5 percent.

- 77,724 landlord applications based on "an increase in the service or facilities" were filed, of which 59,702 or 95 percent were granted. Tenants received a break in only 3,480 or 5 percent of the cases disposed of. Being processed now are 14,592 rent hike pleas for "increased services."

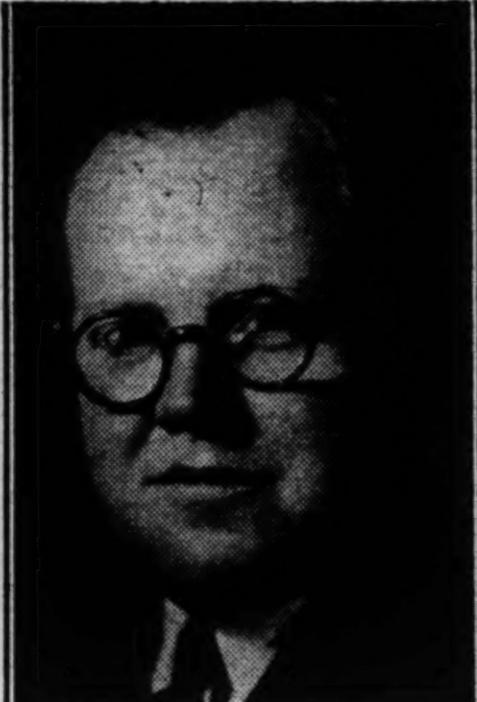
- For "improving services" between March 1, 1950 and May 1, 1950 the McGoldrick agency granted 11,171 landlords rent "adjustments" and denied only 1,907.

- The number of applications filed under both of the above claims were 95,074, of which 70,873 were approved and 5,337 denied.

- There were 3,417 landlord applications for a change in rents due to "alterations" or a decrease in dwelling space.

- Tenants submitted 16,491 applications for a rent cut because of failure to paint. Of the 10,260 processed, 6,795 landlords agreed to paint and 2,309 tenants received a rent reduction. The Commission barred tenants applications in 1,156 instances.

- Other tenant requests for rent reductions because of curtailed services received the same treatment. There were 7,868 tenant applications for rent cuts based



McGOLDRICK

on reasons other than failure to paint. In only 950 cases were the rents reduced.

- The rent administrators granted 5,092 of 8,565 landlord applications for eviction under the personal occupancy clause.

By Abner Berry

SAN JUAN, P.R., Nov. 12.—Ten prisoners, including Eugenio Cuevas Arbone, head of the Puerto Rican Youth, won their release from prison here on last Tuesday by staging a one-day hunger strike. The strike was organized by 35 prisoners who had spent nearly a week incommunicado, without sanitary conveniences, clean clothing and forced to sleep on army cots with no bed clothing in two rooms 12 by 25 feet.

They had been jailed illegally in the witchhunt that followed the Nationalists' uprising.

On Monday night Cuevas and Don Julio de Santiago, acting president of the Nationalist Party who was not arrested until some time after Albizu Campos was taken into custody, and one other prisoner discussed action against

their illegal arrests. They agreed on the hunger strike but had the problem of organizing the room of men across the hall from them.

By signals, they got messages past the two guards with drawn guns who stood around the clock before the two doors. One man from each room got permission to go to the bathroom where they worked out joint strategy.

On Tuesday morning the men refused their breakfast of oatmeal, stale bread and coffee. The attendants thought this was a joke. When dinner time came and they refused the food this was no joke and the attendants said they were going to notify the acting warden.

The warden tried to persuade them to eat, but they told him: "We are firmly of the opinion that we are held here illegally and illegally restricted in violation of

our rights. We will not taste food until the authorities explain to us why we are here."

This was supported by all the others and the warden promised he would so inform the assistant prosecutor who had charge of the more than 700 detainees held in the makeshift prison that before had been the Asilo de Indigentes (Homeless Shelter).

Thirty minutes later the prosecutor arrived. Ten of the prisoners were freed, among them Nationalists and Independentists.

Cuevas had been told by the prosecutor before the hunger strike that he would not be freed until he answered as to this political affiliation and whether or not he would inform the government of any knowledge of so-called subversive activity.

## Wave of Injunctions Hits Phone Strikers Throughout Nation

A network of injunctions threatening to become as widespread as the Bell Telephone System itself has already hit the striking telephone workers, a spokesman of the Communication Workers of America disclosed yesterday. Most of those injunctions already

issued or in the legal process are based on the numerous state "Little Taft-Hartley" laws or bans on strikes in public utilities.

In New Jersey the union was summoned to court on a show cause order to be answered this morning with the state's law banning utility strikes apparently the basis for the action. Gov. Driscoll had already applied the law against telephone strikers on a previous occasion.

In Alabama the union was enjoined from strike activity on a statewide scale.

In six major Indiana cities, among them Indianapolis, Evansville and South Bend, the union was enjoined from picketing.

A temporary injunction was issued against the union in Des Moines, Iowa, with hearings to make it permanent set for Wednesday.

Hearings are scheduled this morning in Cincinnati, Ohio, in the first move in that state to tie the union's hands.

In Missouri the state's labor commissioner is threatening to invoke that state's King-Thompson

state law aimed at strikes. The CWA's spokesman said the union expects more injunctions in other states and he added:

"We expect them because past experience has shown that this is the typical Bell System tactic."

The union's strike strategy committee said its members has picketed in some 30 states since Thursday when the strike of 17,000 workers began at Western Electric, Bell Telephone's equipment and repair division. The walkout affects the company's 43-state system.

Lookout tactics appears to be the company's reply to the union's "on again-off again" strategy. The union has been sending some workers back to their jobs only to pull them off again, to keep the company "guessing."

In a number of areas, according to union spokesmen, the managers told the strikers they have no jobs for them. The union is moving against the company before the National Labor Relations Board with charges of unfair labor practices.

Negotiations resumed in New

York yesterday afternoon through federal mediators. At press time there was still no indication of results. The company is offering about 11 cents an hour but with a right to distribute it unequally at its own discretion and provided the contract is for 18 months. The union wants what it calls a "substantial raise" and a contract for only a year.

More intense picketing is promised this morning and CIO unions throughout the country have been asked to help the CWA pickets in their respective areas.

### Chervenkov Elected to Head Bulgarian CP

FRANKFURT, Germany (UP).—Premier Valko Chervenkov was unanimously elected general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the official Bulgarian news agency reported from Sofia.

The report said Chervenkov's election took place at the meeting of the party's Central Committee Nov. 8. Chervenkov previously was first secretary of the party.

## Plymouth Local Votes to Bar Secret Parleys

DETROIT, Nov. 12.—The stewards body of Plymouth Local 51, which speaks for some 12,000 workers, has declared that the union constitution of the United Auto Workers must be lived up to if any negotiations, as reported, are going on with the corporation and top UAW brass.

The workers at the meeting were incensed to learn from a union bulletin of Chrysler Local 230, Los Angeles, that negotiators were being conducted to shackle the 80,000 workers in all Chrysler plants with the Walter Reuther wage freeze, escalator, five-year no-strike contract.

They instructed their president, William Gerbe, to investigate and report back within three days to a membership meeting. A special stewards' meeting will be called.

The union constitution declares that no negotiations can be conducted unless it is started first at a local union level, the demands approved there, taken to a national meeting, and then to negotiations with the company.

Gerbe admitted that during a discussion with the company recently on pension issues "some talk" was started on "other issues."

Ralph Fileccia, acting chairman of the stewards' meeting pointed out that any five year contract with Chrysler would freeze shop conditions and prevent any type of struggle against speedup and improvement of working conditions.

John Gibson, vice-president of the local, a Gerbe supporter, took the stand of also being opposed to any escalator clauses or five-year contracts.

Recently Chrysler workers got a 10-cent increase which a month later was swallowed up by a 20 percent hike in taxes. Now Chrysler workers want wages kept wide open, and are preparing to ask for more money as the new 1951 model comes up.

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### Need Volunteers for Aid to Foreign Born

Volunteer office workers are urgently needed by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born to help with a special mailing in the campaign to free the victims of the McCarran Law held at Ellis Island.

Volunteers are asked to come to the offices of the committee at 23 W. 26 St., New York City, between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

## Urge Bail for McCarran Victims

Six prominent Americans yesterday called upon Attorney General J. Howard McGrath to release on bail 16 non-citizens now being held on Ellis Island under the McCarran Act. The six who signed a joint telegram to McGrath are Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum, of New York University; Rev. John W. Darr, Jr.; Uta Hagen, actress; Alfred Kreymborg, poet; Rev. Jack McMichael; and William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress.

The telegram declared: "We are shocked by continued imprisonment of 16 non-citizens without

bail on Ellis Island. We do not want concentration camps in the United States. We urge immediate release on bail pending disposition of deportation proceedings against them."

Another wire to McGrath was dispatched from Ellis Island by 15 of the McCarran Act victims, blasting their continued imprisonment as a "flagrant abuse of your powers as attorney general in direct violation of the Constitution, the Fifth Amendment of which states: 'No person shall be . . . deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.'

The telegram, which demanded

a "halt to the arrests of Americans of foreign birth and our immediate release from Ellis Island on the original bail," was signed by Ferdinand C. Smith, Frank Borich, Anthony Cattonar, George Pirinsky, Alexander Bittelman, Carl E. Paivio, Claudia Jones, N. Kalouidis, Rose Nelson Lightcap, Harry Yaris, Manuel Tarazona, George Siskind, Betty Gannett, Willy Busch and Andrew Dmytryshyn.

Several groups of persons wired McGrath, requesting permission to interview some of the victims. V. J. Jerome, Michael Russo, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry sought permission to inter-

view Alexander Bittelman, Betty Gannett, Claudia Jones and George Siskind.

A group of Labor Youth Leaders wired for permission to visit Betty Gannett. Those making the request were Leon Wofsy, Vince Pieri, Judy Illes, Aaron Weissman, Robert Fogel, Eugenia Griffith, Joseph Bucholt, Roosevelt Ward, Belle Grice and Sidney Kramer.

Permission to visit Alexander Bittelman was requested by a number of Jewish leaders, who included Isadore Wofsy, Irving Freed, Israel Bailin, Ruben Youkelson, Ruth Sosis and William Levner.

# Children Here Get A-Bomb Drill Not ABC

By Louise Mitchell

"There won't be an atom bomb, will there mommie? children are pleading with parents these days in their search for security in a storm-tossed world."

Youngsters, aged five and upwards, are now being shamelessly indoctrinated in the public schools for war. Atom bomb death drills and war propaganda have become part of the regular routine and are filling young hearts.

A directive to public school authorities from the State Education Department instructs supervisors, principals and teachers orders.

"Perhaps we shall have to learn to protect ourselves from atom bombs as we have learned to brush our teeth to protect them from decay as part of our daily living."

And while everyone knows that infected teeth may be cured or removed with proper dental care, the directive never mentions the possibility of working for peace to eradicate the bomb threat which is drowning many children in a sea of hysterical tensions. It is a startling shift from the brave words about "education for peace" which followed the war.

Nor is there any mention of the need to find some basis for international cooperation which would make the air raid drills unnecessary. Ruling circles in America are no longer interested in this cooperation.

Instead the directive is aimed at making little scared puppets of the children and tying the whole school system to Wall Street's war chariot. It seeks to make the acceptance of instant shattering death a part of every day life.

"If the whole matter of atomic bombs and shelters can be made a fairly natural, everyday experience, the children may more easily be freed from fear or panic in event of an actual air-raid warning or raid," declares the directive which was sent to all schools, including nurseries.

The obvious hypocrisy of the school authorities is seen by the fact that schools are no protection against atom bomb attack, and all the preparations are worthless, except to frighten children and force them and their parents to accept the inevitability of war.

Atom bomb drills are part of the war program in the schools which seeks to oust its most progressive teachers, which bans intercultural programs and calls peace workers "Kremlin-inspired."

Parents throughout the city are protesting the militarization of the schools and spread of hysteria among youngsters. Mothers report at parent meeting that children are afraid of their own safety as well as the safety of parents who will not be in shelters when and if bombs fall.

Psychiatrists, psychologists, educators and parents, aware of the dangers to children's mental health held a conference last Saturday to discuss ways of safeguarding children from war tensions in the schools.

Even the United Parents Association, which goes along with the Wall Street war program, has been forced to admit the seriousness of the problem but its only solution is to ask for better "psychological preparation" for the drills.

Students in some schools have been asked to bring white sheets in which they can enshroud themselves during atom bomb drills.

A letter sent to parents of children attending Hunter College Elementary School asked that pupils bring several articles, like flashlights and old sweaters, for so-called protection during a bomb drill. The letter also instructed parents to tell their children that "instantaneous obedience from any individual is essential."

The state directive stresses the

If this whole matter of atomic bombs and shelters can be made a fairly natural, everyday experience, the children may more easily be freed from fear or panic in event of an actual air-raid warning or raid.

Perhaps we shall have to learn to protect ourselves from atom bombs as we have learned to brush our teeth to protect them from decay as part of our daily living.

These two excerpts from a directive of N.Y. State Educational Department show how the government is indoctrinating the schoolchildren for atom bomb war.

importance of instilling "confidence" in children during the drills and warns teachers as well as principals not to succumb to fear which the children all too quickly will sense. It asks that the trips to the shelters be made "part of dramatic play."

Children are urged to bring coats to school every day of the year, despite the temperature, to be used as a cover over head and body. Games like "airplane spotting" and "raid warnings" are encouraged in the directive.

Superintendents of school should help teachers overcome their own fears by "in-service" training, the directive suggests.

The school system is preparing a new generation of nervous, tense and mentally disturbed youngsters. Unless it is stopped, the already scandalously high rate of mental illness among the young will soar.

Atom bomb bans and not drills are the only way to give the children the security they need in order to grow into happy, healthy and peaceful adults.

## Steel Union Accepts 17-Cent Raise from Timken Bearing

CANTON, O., Nov. 12.—Three CIO Steelworkers' locals voted today to accept a 10 percent wage increase offered by the Timken Roller Bearing Co. to some 16,000 employees in five Ohio cities.

I. W. Abel, District Steelworkers' Director, said the increase would give workers an average of 17 cents an hour.

The Columbus and Mount Vernon locals also approved the wage boost. Steelworkers at Timken's Zanesville and Wooster plants were not yet heard from. Abel said the raise would go into effect as soon as the agreement can be signed.

Timken, a small producer, was

the first known steel company to reach a settlement with the union on its undisclosed 1950 wage demands.

## China Gov't Aids Machine Plants

PEKING, Nov. 12 (NCNA).—Shanghai's machine industry is developing rapidly as a result of support by the East China Department of Industry, states the Shanghai News.

Two main factors in the development are large purchasing orders which the East China Department of Industry has placed for machinery, and secondly the revival of the cotton textiles, printing and dyeing industries in Shanghai.

Before liberation, some of these industries had already suspended work because of the prevailing inflation, but now most of them have resumed operations through government help. Machine works in Shanghai, with better equipment and technique, are producing a higher standard of products than those of most other areas.

## State CP Election Analysis to Appear

Analysis of the New York elections by the New York State Committee of the Communist Party will appear in tomorrow's Daily Worker.

**SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!**



## ACLU Unit Urges End of City 'Loyalty' Oath

Revocation of the "loyalty" oath imposed on New York City civil service workers was urged yesterday by the local chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union, which said it "will not contribute to the security of the city." The oath was initiated by State Civilian Defense Director Gen. Lucius Clay as a prerequisite for "job assignments" in civilian defense, but its actual purpose is to smash the progressive Public Workers Union and oust all peace-minded state and city workers.

ing that no employee would be fired for refusing to sign the oath. Jones and Frankel told Hilliard:

"Any other course would be illegal, since Section 26(a) of the Civil Service Law makes it illegal for any government agency to inquire into or disclose the political affiliations of any civil servant as a basis for discharge."

## Japan's Unions Hit Freedom for War Criminals

TOKYO, Nov. 12 (ALN).—Strong opposition to the recent lifting of restrictions over 10,000 of Japan's wartime leaders has been voiced by leftwing and rightwing labor groups.

These business and political figures were purged after the war for their guilty association with Japanese aggression.

The principal aim of lifting the restrictions was "to strengthen the Japanese reactionary forces," said Gen. Sec. Zengoro Shimagi of the General Council of Trade Unions, a rightwing body.

The "unpurging of these persons is aimed at reviving militarism in violation of the Potsdam declaration," according to president Sukeharu Yoshida of the Congress of Industrial Unions, an affiliate of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

## SPANISH REFUGEE APPEAL of the JOINT ANTI-FASCIST REFUGEE COMMITTEE

801 Madison Ave., New York 21, N. Y. TRafalgar 9-5400

PABLO PICASSO

Honorary Chairman

DOROTHY PARKER

Acting Chairman

October 30, 1950

Mr. Lapidus, Manager,  
Jewish Labor Bazaar,  
22 East 17 Street,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Lapidus:

The Spanish Division of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade heartily endorse the Jewish Labor Bazaar which is to take place from December 14th through 18th at the St. Nicholas Arena.

We are happy indeed to be able to participate in this great event and thus help the Jewish people in their struggle against anti-Semitism, bigotry and fascism.

We are glad to announce that at our booth we are going to display a complete collection of works of art made by Spanish Republican prisoners—men and women—in the jails in Franco Spain. Included in our exhibit will be needlework, leatherwork, desk sets, dolls of every region of Spain; drawings, water colors, and sculpture donated for this occasion by famous Mexican and Cuban artists.

Wishing you the greatest success in your venture and thanking you for giving us this opportunity to express our solidarity with your cause, we remain,

Sincerely yours,

Aurelio Perez, President,  
Spanish Division of the Joint  
Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

Moe Fishman, Secretary,  
Veterans of the Abraham  
Lincoln Brigade

## Around the Globe

By  
Joseph  
Starobin

### Financing Murder In Viet-Nam

IT'S ALL VERY WELL for President Truman to declare his new "Open War" policy, while insisting that he's just doing his best for the peace and welfare and independence of Asia. But just how does that square with the realities of what's happening in Indo-China?

For here's a nation of 28,000,000 people, who have been fighting for almost four years to gain their independence from France, after the threadbare imperialists of that country refused to give the Viet-Minh movement full equality in the French Union as promised by the French Constitution.

This is not a case that can be confused before our people as a matter of aggression by one side against the other, or a fantasy of "Russian aggression," or even "Chinese aggression."

The Viet-Namites have been fighting for years. They were fighting for their freedom before the Chinese People's Republic was victorious. And nobody has ever dared to say that the Soviet Union is involved with tanks or guns.

Nor is this a case that can be steamrollered through the United Nations as a matter of "aggression"; if anything, it is the degenerate ruling class of France which is deliberately committing aggression against a people that wants only its sovereign independence—as Americans themselves wanted and won it from Britain 180 years ago.

YET WHAT is the moral and political position of the State Department? For all the fine talk about favoring the independence of peoples, the Truman Administration has now granted France \$2,400,000,000 for 1951.

In addition, a large part of this half billion fund allocated after Korea is already being converted into weapons of death-dealing against the Viet-namites. And all that is on top of the million dollars per day which the dollar-hungry French imperialists have been expending to keep their 150,000 troops murdering the Viet-namites.

Is there any doubt, then, that the United States bears a heavy share of the responsibility for making French aggression possible? What becomes of the fine-sounding talk of supporting the colonial peoples' desire for independence against the alleged "Soviet colonialism"?

AMERICANS do not get too excited about all this, since American troops are not now involved—though that is not excluded for the future. But just examine the immorality of this picture for yourself. The French ruling class does not have enough troops to defeat the Viet-namites; thus, it hires former Nazi mercenaries, and uses Moroccan troops (who come from a people that also want their own independence).

Meanwhile, French businessmen profit from manufacturing weapons of death, while French workers are sweated at wages less than 17,000 francs or \$50 a month, and their sons are sent to faraway places to die. . . . And while this futile effort drains one-third of the French military budget, the coalition of de Gaulists and bogus Socialists comes to Washington to get Marshall Plan aid and further pledges of direct military aid so that the bloody business can continue.

But where did the Truman Administration get the money and equipment for this program of long-distance death-dealing? The money comes from a swollen budget, made up by boosting taxes on American working people, some of whom are given the privilege of manufacturing these weapons of death—at a merciless speed-up, and with skyrocketing profits to the corporations which sell these planes and guns to the government.

THUS, YOU GET an abysmal spectacle: American workers pay for the stuff that's sent to kill Viet-Namites, who ask no quarrel with us whatsoever; French workers pay through the nose, and with their lives; Moroccans and Germans are hired (on French government's payroll, supplied by the Marshall Plan); and the profits go to a handful of French corporations and a handful of American corporations!

And against this unholy coalition, the people of Viet-Nam are kept fighting for years . . . by the same forces that tell us how moral they are, how happy civilization should be that they ever existed, how Christian they are, how they only want to bring peace and reconstruction to the backward peoples of Indo-China!



VIRGIL



# Daily Worker

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Daily Worker, New York, Monday, November 13, 1950

—By Ellis

## They Show Their Fear of Peace

THE MEN WHO MAKE PROFIT OUT OF WAR show how much afraid they are of mankind's struggle for peace.

With every move they make, they show how much they fear the people's stubborn will for peace, despite every effort to persuade them that "war is inevitable."

It was Armistice Day, as the British "Socialist" government, loyal to the Merchants of Death, smashed up the Sheffield Peace Conference by banning most of the delegates from other countries.

The British rulers were afraid that the British working people and the entire British isles would be infected with the idea of peace. They were afraid the people might accept the heresy that an atomic war is not necessary or desirable, and that the plan of the Socialist states for a peaceful settlement in the UN can still be won by the peoples who must do the dying in the wars the factory owners find so profitable.

The British government is becoming "Americanized."

For here, too, the peace movement is viewed as a criminal affair, its leaders to be registered and arrested, and its followers hounded as "subversive."

Here, too, the government lectures the Soviet Union about the need for "free exchange of ideas and information" as a prime need for world security—and then refuses to let Americans like Howard Fast, Paul Robeson, and many others TALK ABOUT PEACE WITH SOVIET DELEGATES AND OTHER PEOPLES IN OTHER LANDS.

IN WALL STREET, THE IDEA OF PEACE IS like leprosy. It means the end of the juicy war contracts, the guaranteed government markets at profiteering prices which have already added \$10,000,000,000 to the nation's cost of "defense."

But to the majority of the people in the U.S.A., peace is an urgent necessity, a fervent hope.

"The war has made the people nervous and unhappy. They are afraid their boys are going to war, and they took it out on us." Such is the way the Democratic Party leader, Jacob Avery, explains the recent election results. (N. Y. Times, Nov. 9.)

By exiling the peace conference to Warsaw, capital of the new socialist Poland, the British and Washington warmakers only make it that much plainer to all humanity that it is the Socialist states that really want peace. No class, clique, or group can make profits out of war in the socialist countries.

THE FIGHT FOR PEACE GAINS IMPETUS as People's China sends a delegation to the United Nations, by invitation, to discuss the seizure of Formosa under orders of President Truman, and the bombing of Chinese towns by U. S. planes.

People's China rejects the crude trap prepared for it by Gen. MacArthur, who wants the UN to put China on trial as an "aggressor," for the fact is that the Chinese people are volunteering substantial aid to their Korean neighbors fighting for their independence against a foreign invader.

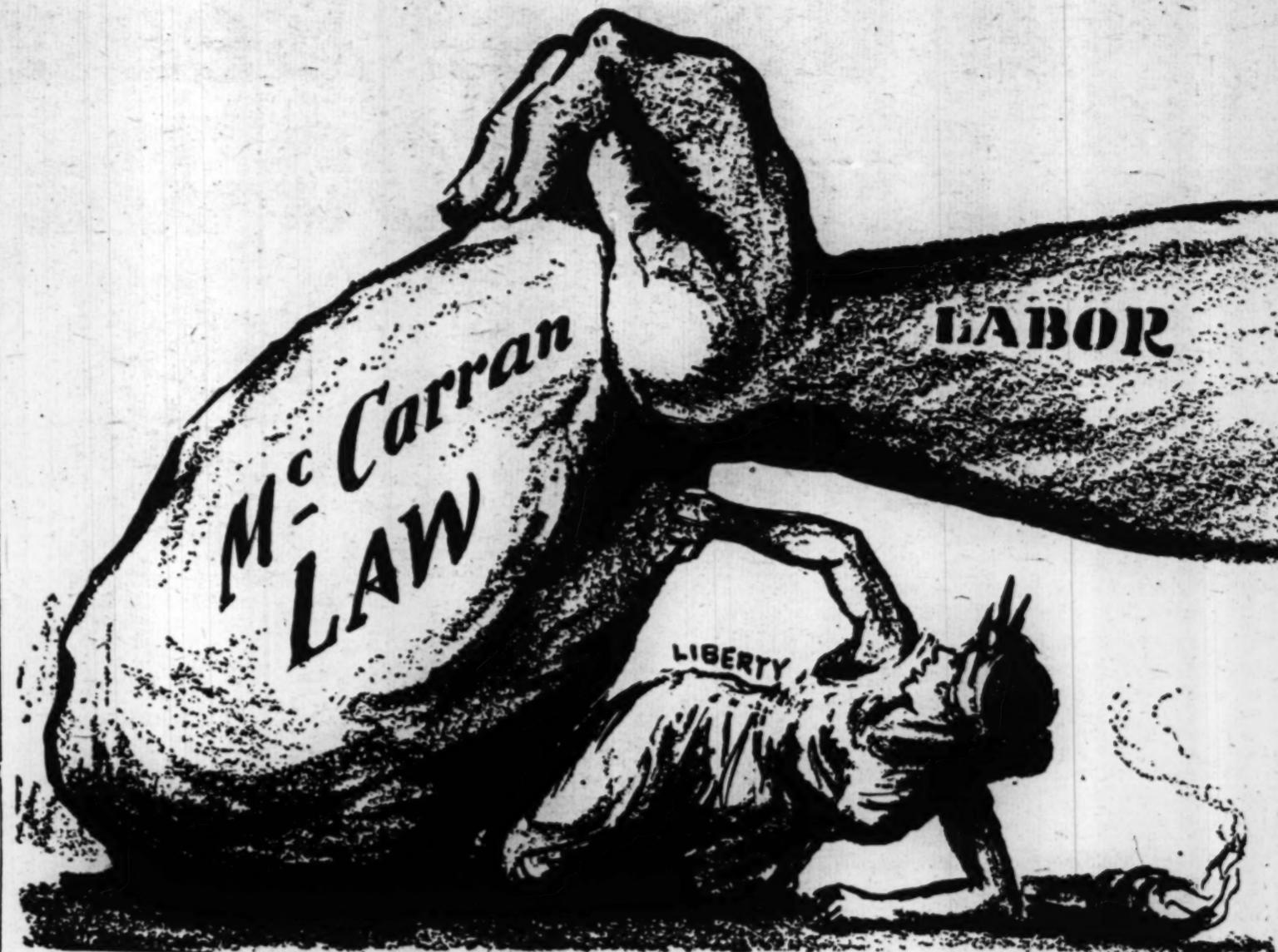
People's China comes to the UN to urge a peaceful settlement of the crisis in the Far East now pushing the world to the brink of a world atomic slaughter.

There isn't an American home that does not have a vital stake in supporting the Chinese proposal for the peaceful settlement of the Korean war, through a withdrawal of all outside armies, and UN negotiation of peace with the Security Council having at its table representatives of the 450,000,000 Chinese people.

CHINA IS COMING TO CHALLENGE the ruinous and destructive militarism of the MacArthur-Dulles-Acheson coalition. China speaks not only for the 450,000,000 of her own people, but for all of Asia, and for the war-hating millions throughout Europe—including the German people.

What can we do to help save our families and nation from war, people ask everywhere? The answer is: BACK THE CHINESE DELEGATION'S PROPOSAL FOR PEACE IN KOREA, for the withdrawal of the U. S. Seventh Fleet from Chinese Formosa, and the seating of China in the UN to negotiate a settlement.

Let Americans—in the trade unions, churches, and communities—discuss this proposal and urge that Washington call a halt to the mounting casualty lists. Step up the fight for peace!



## Meaning of the Election For President of Brazil

By Telepress

As a result of the Brazilian general elections of Oct. 3, Eurico Gaspar Dutra will be succeeded as President of the Republic by former dictator and Nazi sympathizer Getulio Vargas.

The elections, which were for all legislative bodies from the municipal to the federal sphere, and the executive posts of mayors, state governors, deputy governors, president and vice-president of the Republic, were held under conditions of bloody dictatorship and brutal repression against all democratic forces.

Brazilian election law gives the vote only to literate citizens, which means, in effect, that the majority of the population are deprived of the franchise. Out of a total population of 50,000,000, not more than 7,000,000 Brazilians went to the polls.

The Communist Party of Brazil, outlawed by the Dutra government in 1947, and deprived of the right to an electoral register, was effectively barred from nominating any candidates for the presidency, vice-presidency, posts of state governor and deputy governor and the Federal Senate. In some states, however, it was possible to put forward a number of democratic candidates. The election results in these cases are not yet known.

Apart from these cases, the elections were "nothing but a tragic farce."

The three main parties taking part were the National Democratic Union (UDN), the Brazilian Labor Party (PTB), and the Social Democratic Party (PSD) of President Dutra. All these parties have openly or tacitly supported all the Dutra government's anti-popular measures, and applied them whenever in power in the various states and municipalities, though for demagogic purposes they have from time to time protested persecution of democrats, when committed in another locality or by members of another party.

There were four candidates for the presidency of the Republic, none of whom basically differed in their policy of servile dependence on American imperialism, support for war preparations and the growing colonization of Brazil by the North American monopolies. All of the presidential candidates were representatives of the ruling classes of big landowners—latifundists—and great capitalists linked to the American trusts and monopolies. They share a commitment to imperialism, further

mon background of enmity to the people, and a vicious history of oppressive and fascist-like activity.

The successful candidate, Getulio Vargas, entered as a candidate of the Brazilian Labor Party and Social Progressive Party, has the most tyrannical and notorious record of all. Dictator for 15 years, from 1930 to 1945, during which period he instituted the "Estado Novo" (New State), modeled on Mussolini's Corporate State, Vargas' position was self-admitted at a campaign speech at Niteroi. It was there that he pledged his unqualified support for Truman's bloody policy in Korea, and the Rio de Janeiro war pact.

His past record speaks for itself. Pro-Nazi before the war, Vargas was responsible for concluding an agreement with Hitler Germany which permitted extended German imperialist penetration in Brazil. During the war he changed masters, and under the guise of wartime unity against fascism and the Roosevelt "good neighbor" policy, concluded agreements with Washington which brought Wall Street fat profits at the cost of the people's sweat and blood.

Though Vargas poses as the "father of the poor," it was he who froze wages, outlawed the right to strike, liquidated trade union freedom, revoked the equal-pay-for-equal work law, and permitted a brutal rise in the cost of living while profits soared. During his reign of terror, thousands of anti-fascists were tortured and killed.

Vargas created the infamous Security Tribunal and security law under which some of Brazil's most valiant working-class leaders were persecuted.

One of the richest men in Brazil, a landowner himself and a representative of the rich landowners, Vargas was sponsored in the recent elections by the Wall Street monopolies because of his skilful and unprincipled demagogic and a degree of popularity among politically backward sections of the population.

Of recent years, a certain tradition of "democracy" has been built up around his name, owing to concessions to the people forced upon him during and immediately following the war. It is this tradition and his hypocritical promises to the workers during the election campaign which gained him the majority of votes in the election. His election, however, can only mean the continued and growing subservience of the Brazilian government to imperialism, further

colonialization and fascization of the country.

The government candidate was Cristiano Machado, a member of the Social Democratic Party. A banker and agent of the big landowners and North American monopolies, his only program was to continue the policy of Dutra. Machado is an insignificant politician who was secretary of education in the state of Minas Geraes during the "Estado Novo." During this period he closed no less than 1,500 schools, and while a member of the Assembly he is distinguished for not once having opened his mouth.

The third main candidate was Brigadier Eduardo Gomes, former supporter of the "Estado Novo" and Nazi-integralism, an instrument of the most reactionary clerical circles and puppet of the great landowners of Sao Paulo state. His present alliance with Brazilian super-warrior Plinio Salgado is the culmination of a career which began as early as 1922 when he betrayed the revolutionary movement. In 1935 he helped Vargas to suffocate the national liberation movement. In 1937 he cooperated in the fascist coup of Oct. 29. Throughout the dictatorship of the "Estado Novo" he was protected by Vargas who raised him to the rank of lieutenant brigadier. During the war his servility to imperialism became known when he was commander of the Second Air Zone, and kowtowed to the orders of Washington generals.

Today he is an open stooge of Wall Street and defends the claims of Standard Oil to Brazil's rich oil resources. He was the first candidate to support MacArthur's intervention in Korea and has taken an active part in Wall Street's war plans, being invited by Truman's generals to come to Washington for instructions and later to visit the American-occupied Western Germany.

The fourth candidate in the presidential elections was Joao Mangabeira, who presented the least threat to Vargas. Symbolic candidate of the Trotskyists who are represented in the Brazilian Socialist Party, Mangabeira is a partisan of war against the Soviet Union and of police terror at home.

In an open letter to the electorate, the leader of the Communist Party of Brazil and national hero, Luiz Carlos Prestes, analysed the meaning of the elections and put forward the Party's electoral policy. He showed that under conditions of dictatorship, where all the candidates in effect represented

(Continued on Page 8)

# A City of Beauty Arises From 900-Day Battle

By Joseph Clark  
Daily Worker Moscow Correspondent

LENINGRAD

When Peter the Great founded a new city and port on the banks of the Neva River, where it empties into the Gulf of Finland, St. Petersburg became Russia's frontier with Western Europe. Two hundred years later the city became famous not only for its beautiful palaces and parks but as the target of German intervention in 1918 and for the 900-day battle waged by the defenders of the city against the Nazi invasion of 1941.

Roaming through the city today you get a tremendous sense of the history written into the stone buildings and big squares of the city. This was where Soviet power was proclaimed in November, 1917. This was where Lenin and Stalin led the great revolution.

Originally named for its emperor-founder, today it is named for Lenin. He was the man who rose to answer a rhetorical question in 1917 put by a representative of bourgeois compromisers at a Congress of workers and peasants councils: Is there a party which is prepared to take power today? "There is such a party," Lenin said. The Bolshevik Party which he led won the majority support of the workers and farmers of Russia, represented in their Soviets (councils), and it was ready and able to establish a workers and farmers government and to build a socialist society.

## Brazil Election

(Continued from Page 7)  
the same ruling classes who are selling Brazil to American imperialist penetration and war plans, where not one independent and democratic political party was allowed to participate, the aim of the election was to confuse the people and to further the pretence that parliamentary democracy still exists in Brazil.

"The lords of the ruling class," the open letter declared, "wish to utilize the elections in order to legalize fascism. They use the cloak of constitutionality to call the people to the polls, but their objective is to destroy the last vestiges of liberty and democracy, to accelerate the march to fascism and intensify preparations for imperialist war, to take the country to total colonization, and reduce the people to a situation of even hunger and complete slavery."

He therefore called on the people to cast a blank protest vote for all the leading executive positions from which democrats were barred, to support the democratic candidates wherever they stood, and in those states where it was not possible to submit any democratic candidates, to struggle to show the people the real path of anti-imperialist struggle and national liberation.

"It will not be through elections such as those of Oct. 3," said the open letter, "that the problems of the people can be solved. These demand a revolutionary solution, the path already presented by the Communists in the manifesto of Aug. 1. The lords of reaction and imperialism feel that the people are rising against them, but they still manage to maneuver and proceed on the path to fascism because the people are not yet united around the common banner of struggle. This banner is the program of the Democratic Front of National Liberation, and therefore every day it becomes more urgent, more necessary than ever, to struggle for the victory of that program, fighting to unite and organize all the democratic and anti-imperialist forces of our people."



Leningrad During the Siege

Many years ago Lincoln Steffens came back from a visit to the Soviet Union and made his historic comment: "I have seen the future, and it works."

Leningrad today gives the world an object lesson on how this new social order works and why it is so successful. Hitler's hordes were sure they could make the people of Leningrad take the terrible road to calvary. Huge guns poured shells into old palaces and new workers apartment houses, schools, museums, libraries and hospitals. All railroad connections and roads connecting Leningrad with the rest of the Soviet Union were severed by the Nazis.

When we think of heroism we often have a picture of gallant men in great battles. There was plenty of that around Leningrad during the terrible winter of 1941-42. But if Leningrad is called a "hero city" by the Soviet people it is not only for the gallantry of its soldier defenders. Leningrad is the city where a starving populace built an ice highway across the frozen surface of Lake Ladoga.

the insulted, the injured, the despised, the poor, the exploited common people, to conscious masters of their own destinies. Such people made Leningrad a hero city.

### HARD TO VISUALIZE

IT WAS HARD to visualize the war years on a visit to the city today. See this corner department store? Just a few short years ago it was a blockhouse, and so was that apartment house facing it. See those statues and monuments? Not long ago they were covered up and sandbagged to protect them against bombs and shells and bullets.

The wounds which disfigured Leningrad after Hitler's invasion have been healed. It's hard to find even the few scars that are left, a building, for example, which had been bombed to its very foundations near Smolny Institute. Where the Nazis created wasteland, you see new apartment houses today, you see a Victory Park, you see the construction of a subway for Leningrad.

You learn the reason why Leningrad rose again so quickly. You discover previous changes that made possible the later transformations of post-war rebuilding. There wasn't anybody making "cost-plus" a fixed rate of profit out of the defense of Leningrad. It was a socialist city. It once had a Stock Exchange, like New York, or Paris, or Frankfurt, or any other capitalist metropolis. Today you see the handsome building that was once the stock exchange and they found a good use for it, many years ago—they changed it into a naval museum.

**Good, Used Clothing**  
Men's, Women's, Children's  
Bring, Mail, Express  
to  
**Spanish Refugee Appeal**  
301 Madison Avenue, N.Y. 21  
(near 67th Street)

**"SAY GOODBYE TO MIKE"**  
ATTEND L'UNITA' DEL POPOLO'S  
FAREWELL DINNER  
MICHAEL SALERNO  
(who is leaving for Italy on November 23rd)  
TO BE HELD  
SUNDAY — NOVEMBER 19 — 2 P.M.  
at the  
**YUGOSLAV AMERICAN HOME**  
405 West 41st Street, N.Y.C.  
Tickets: \$3.00 — By Reservation Only  
MAKE YOUR RESERVATIONS NOW — Call CR 3-5206

You see many mansions in the central part of the city, which were once the homes of St. Petersburg aristocrats. The revolution changed all that. Now they are polyclinics for mothers and children, nurseries, kindergartens, trade union clubs.

Leningrad's beauty is enhanced by the Neva River with its handsome stone embankment and its numerous branches which flow through the city. This makes it a city of canals and bridges, 500 bridges, and 200 miles of canals. There's a good looking bridge across the Fontanka canal. Near the bridge there once stood the Anichkov Palace, one of the sumptuous homes of the czars. Today it is the Palace of Pioneers, where thousands of Leningrad children put on dramatic performances, musical evenings, read, play games, paint, do art work and everything children can do for beneficial leisure time activity.

Lenin once wrote that the road to revolution is not as straight as the Nevsky Prospect. He was referring to the fact that the labor movement, and the party which is the vanguard of the working class, must often make detours, must be flexible in its tactics, must work in such a way as to win the majority of the people to its side. And, of course, he was contrasting this revolutionary road with the main street of the city, which is a wide, straight thoroughfare bisecting Leningrad. The taxi that took me from the Moscow Railway station to the Astoria Hotel along Nevsky Prospect gave me my first fast glimpses of the city.

I was able to see that Leningrad's streets were filled with throngs of people just like Moscow; that new street cars and shiny trolley buses, fast Pobeda taxis with a checker stripe around the middle, and heavy automobile traffic was also a feature of the Leningrad panorama.

But soon I was able to see differences as well as similarities with Moscow. You notice signs

that indicate Leningrad is a thriving seaport. Monuments with huge anchors, statues of Neptune and other nautical symbols abound as well as port cranes off in the distance. You see cathedrals, churches and palaces, museums, art centers and theaters and you also see new construction which has been harmonized with the old to create a veritable architectural symphony.

You pass numerous stores, restaurants, cafes along Nevsky Prospect. From the Moscow station you ride all the way to the Admiralty building, one of Leningrad's oldest structures whose tall golden spire can be seen from many distant parts of the city. Midway along the thoroughfare is the Kazan Cathedral, with a huge, semi-circular colonnade.

Still, the most interesting and important thing is the people. What are Leningraders doing today? What do they say in conversation? What's on in Leningrad? We'll take another article for that.

## What's On?

### Tonight Manhattan

MARK TARAIL will discuss "Some Common Problems of Child Raising," at the Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. 8:30 p.m. Subs. \$1.

### Tomorrow Morning

PARENT, CHILD AND WAR HYSTERIA will be discussed by Mark Tarail at Jefferson School, 575 Sixth Ave. Tuesday A.M. Forum. Care provided for children (3 or over) of parents attending. Fee \$1. 10:45 a.m.

### RATES:

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## China

(Continued from Page 3) gravity of the two questions of armed intervention in Korea and aggression against China's Taiwan by the United States Government, and in view of the fact that the two questions are closely related, it would be most proper that the Security Council combine the discussion of the accusation raised by the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China against armed aggression on Taiwan by the United States Government and the discussion of the question of armed intervention in Korea by the United States Government, so that the representative of the People's Republic of China when attending the meetings of the Security Council to discuss the "complaint against armed aggression on Taiwan," may raise at the same time the accusation against armed intervention in Korea by the United States Government."

At the same time a radio broadcast from Peking by the Chinese Foreign Office reiterated proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean war. It proposed that all foreign troops be withdrawn as a precondition for peaceful settlement and that the nation be unified on the basis of free elections.

The broadcast, as monitored in Hong Kong, declared: "To help Korea in its resistance against the U. S. aggressors is to defend our own country. Therefore, the voluntary aid given to Korea is logical and reasonable."

Chinese volunteers in Korea were declared to be acting in the tradition of Lafayette's volunteers in the American Revolution and of the anti-fascist volunteers who fought against Franco during the Spanish Civil War.

## FOOTBALL

(Continued from Back Page) next Saturday? LSU trounced Vanderbilt and Missouri squeezed by Colorado with a late touchdown.

In the other Pickem games, favored Dartmouth took Columbia 14-7 as fullback Roberts broke away twice. Georgia nipped Florida 6-0. I had Florida as a blueplate special, and it wasn't too bad for a ten point underdog. Clear and strong favorites prevailed in the midwest as Notre Dame beat subpar Pitt, Illinois exploded early against Iowa and then coasted to save its stuff for Ohio State. Michigan was much too good for Indiana and Michigan State trounced hapless Minnesota.

The national rankings, such as they are, will probably continue Army on top, with California likely moving up into the second spot, then Ohio State, Oklahoma, Kentucky, Princeton, Illinois, Tennessee, Texas and Michigan State.

Dropping out of the first ten will be SMU. Miami, held to a Friday night tie by a lesser foe, will tumble out of the second ten, with Wisconsin moving up briskly.

For me, Army may be better than Ohio State but I'd have to see it first. On the basis of comparative schedules, I'll put the Buckeyes atop my list . . .

**SPEAK OUT FOR PEACE!**

## Human Chain Hits Woodside Accidents

A human chain of mothers and babies in carriages was formed across the corner of Broadway and 51 St. in Woodside, L. I., on Friday to protest the numerous accidents involving young children. The chain started spontaneously with the women demanding a traffic light for the corner. Three or four accidents occur at the corner weekly. Cooperating in the drive for the traffic light is Woodside Housing Tenants Association.

## Japan

(Continued from Page 3) them knock that off," the major told Beech.

Beech said the "police reserve tries hard not to look like an army but doesn't succeed very well. Trim khaki-clad recruits are now appearing on the streets in large numbers and they look and act more like soldiers than policemen."

Civilian head of this "police reserve" is Keichi Masuhara who told Beech "if Japan is permitted to rearm and the constitution is changed it would be comparatively easy for the police reserve to become an army." Masuhara added "however, under present conditions, the force exists for police purposes only in case of widespread civil disorder in Japan."

The training of these "police reserves" gives the lie to Masuhara. These "policemen" have received the most intensive army training in all types of weapons from the carbine to the 155 mm. howitzer. They are to receive training in tank warfare and the use of the 57mm. anti-tank gun, according to Masuhara himself. They go on accounting and patrolling maneuvers, an unheard of thing in the training of policemen.

### APPILCANTS SCERENED

Applicants for this recreated fascist force are carefully screened. Service in the Mikado's smashed army is apparently the first requirement.

Beech concluded that more than 37,500 of this "police reserve" saw action against Americans in the Pacific and Burma and against the Chinese.

He revealed that MacArthur lifted a restriction against the inclusion of 3,000 Japanese "career" officers two weeks ago. The officers had been barred from the "police reserve" if they had been trained before the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

Then MacArthur reversed the order and "Japanese editors were advised by occupation officials to handle the story with care lest the people get the wrong impression," Beech reported. "The editors responded with such care they never printed the story," he added. This incident reveals that the so-called leaders of Japanese life quake at the slightest nod from MacArthur who himself quivers at the thought of resentment against him by the Japanese people.

Beech reports that the Japanese "are deathly afraid of another war," and "are fearful" of being used as a "defensive force." Corporation executives and industrial officials, reaping in a semblance of the profits made in their war for a Pacific empire, are happy over the \$140 million worth of war contracts received from the Army.

## Marcantonio

(Continued from Page 1) guy isn't even in congress yet and the boys are worried what a dud he'll be," Marcantonio commented.

"The press looks silly. They made a hero out of me though they used every filthy, lying, rotten lie to defeat me. It's like this: if Donovan had beaten me on one line, it would have been different. But I beat them line for line, his three lines against my one. The reactionaries don't want another gangup, if possible. It makes them look bad. So they'll try to re-apportion the 18th District to make my election impossible.

"But we'll fool them. We'll build a labor party, no matter how they cut up and gerrymander the district. I'll be around a long time after the Donovans, De Sapios (Carmine G. De Sapi, Tammany leader), and the Currys (Thomas C. Curran, Republican county leader) are finished."

"And the Liberals?"

"What Liberals — they are through!"

### WILL SERVE PEOPLE

The phone rang again. Marcantonio held a three-minute conversation with a constituent who obviously was in trouble. When he hung up, he said:

"I will continue to serve the people as best as I can." He pointed to the crowded outer room. "I won't kid them. I can't do as much as I did as a congressman. But every ounce of my energy and ability, all my influence, every single thing I've ever learned in politics is at their disposal. We'll do plenty."

The phones were ringing like mad now, secretaries and office workers were rushing in and out, a hundred details had to be handled. Marcantonio, four days after his defeat by a three-party coal-

## Cotton Industry Surmounts Crisis in China

PEKING, Nov. 12 (NCNA)—China's cotton industry has already passed through its most critical difficulties and is approaching normal production. Good cotton harvests and piece goods sales are reported throughout the country. The output of yarn and piece goods in the country is rapidly approaching the highest level under Kuomintang rule and the production of State textile mills has already surpassed it.

The cotton yarn output in the great State-owned Tientsin textile mill last year surpassed by 48.34 percent the output in 1947, the best year under Kuomintang rule, and the 1947 output of cotton piece goods was exceeded by 36.95 percent. Government processing orders have enabled private textile mills to keep 80 percent of their spindles and looms in operation.

### Michigan Colleges Oppose Student Draft

EAST LANSING, Mich., Nov. 12—The Michigan College Association, composed of all the state's accredited colleges, in session here last week, went on record as opposing the drafting of college youth into the armed services.

## Bar 'Worker' Correspondent

By Joseph Starobin

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Your correspondent was refused admission to Britain to report on the Sheffield Peace Congress after a two-hour interrogation and four-hour incomunicado detention at the London Airport, was finally permitted to proceed to Paris after demanding the right to call the American Ambassador. This was refused. The principle involved was freedom to

travel for coverage of peace congress and not attendance itself, since your correspondent is not a delegate.

The two-hour interrogation came to a crisis when I refused to answer queries about my political affiliations or to discuss where I had previously traveled as indicated by passport on the grounds that it is "nobody's business" and had no bearing on the right of the freedom of the press.

tion, was as busy as ever.

He was apologetic. "I can't keep the people out there waiting too long."

"Just remember this. The press talks about the 'doom' of the ALP. Baloney. They lied, they distorted, they buried our program, they hid stood by us. We had no money. We couldn't get around much. But 209,000 people heard us, believed us and voted for us. When the reactionaries talk 'doom' they're whistling in the dark."

### 42% OF VOTE

"And another thing. I couldn't overcome the combined vote of the Democrats, Republicans and Liberals. But my vote was 42 percent of the total, 15,000 more than the Republicans, 11,000 more than the Democrats and 30,000 more than the Liberals. I jumped my vote by 16 percent over 1948."

"The ALP is the number one party in the 18th C.D. That's the pattern of the party in the next two years. It's bound to happen. Sure, they'll gang up on us here and there, but the people will break through. I campaigned for peace. The people want peace. I campaigned for civil rights, or democracy. The people want that. I campaigned for honest, decent government. The people want that, too. What we stand for, what I fought for—the people want those things."

"If we learn our lessons well from this defeat, if we apply our-

selves to building permanent election machinery in every district, if we see our responsibilities and accept them through thick and thin, we won't lose. Watch 1952 and 1953 . . . as a matter of fact, watch us from this day on."

The hubbub was terrific by this time. As we eased our way to the door, we asked one last question: "How do you feel, Marc?"

"Physically fine, mentally never better."

The crowded room, the anxious faces, the men and women of all races, religions and nationalities, the sense of ultimate victory—where else but here, where in all the country, would you see 200 people waiting to see a defeated congressman four days after election?

They felt like the Irish worker felt: "He'll always be my congressman."

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NOV. 16

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PROGRAM

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# RUSSIA

# with Our Own Eyes

(Continued from Page 2)

ing was devoted to a Press Conference. Not many press representatives attended, a fact we regretted in view of the importance of our visit.

On April 27 we left London by Czech plane, taking with us good wishes of many thousands of workers and bearing messages of greetings to our opposite numbers in the USSR. The Scottish section brought a fine first Edinburgh Edition of the works of Robert Burns, a gift for Joseph Stalin.

As we flew over some of the blitzed areas of Europe, which we could see through the windows, one of the delegates remarked: "What a different cargo our plane is carrying—a cargo of friendship instead of the bombs we've all had enough of."

We were received in Prague by representatives of the Czechoslovakian Trade Union movement, who gave us excellent hospitality overnight (in a hotel that had been taken over for use by trade unionists on holidays), and made us honorary members of the Czech trade unions. Next day we took Soviet planes. Our first stop was Lvov, where we had our first taste of Soviet hospitality. We were entertained to lunch by the Lvov Trades Council and before we left for Moscow we linked hands and gave them "Auld Lang Syne."

## RADIO

WMCA—570 kc. WINS—1010 kc. WMGM—1650 kc.  
WNBC—680 kc. WEVD—1230 kc. WBNY—1480 kc.  
WOR—710 kc. WCBS—880 kc. WOF—1390 kc.  
WJZ—770 kc. WNEW—1130 kc. WQXR—1580 kc.  
WNYO—830 kc. WLIR—1190 kc.

**MORNING**  
9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessy  
WJZ—Breakfast Club  
WCBS—This is New York  
WNBC—News, Music  
9:30-WOR—Food—Aldred W. McCann  
WNBC—Bing Crosby  
9:45-WCBS—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou  
WQXR—Composers' Varieties  
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travellers  
WOR—Henry Gladstone  
WJZ—My True Story  
WCBS—Arthur Godfrey  
WQXR—Morning Melodies  
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program  
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing  
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine  
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank  
WJZ—Modern Romances  
WOR—News: Prescott Robinson  
WQXR—News: Alma Pettinger  
11:15-WOR—Rudy Valee Show  
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch  
WJZ—Quick as a Flash, Quiz  
WCBS—Grand Slam  
11:45-WNBC—David Harum  
WQXR—Rosemary  
WOR—Kate Smith

**AFTERNOON**  
12:00-WNYC—Luncheon Music  
WNBC—News Reports: Sketch  
WOR—Kate Smith  
WJZ—Luncheon Club  
WCBS—Wendy Warren  
WQXR—News: Luncheon Concert  
12:15-WCBS—Aunt Jenny  
WOR—Bing Crosby  
12:30-WOR—News: Luncheon at Sardi's  
-WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt  
WCBS—Helen Trent  
WJZ—Herb Sheldon Show  
12:45-WCBS—Our Gas Sunday  
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride  
WCBS—Big Sister  
WQXR—News: Friday Symphony  
1:15-WNBC—Dave Garroway  
WCBS—Mrs. Perkins  
1:30-WCBS—Young Dr. Maisons  
WOR—Hollywood Theatre  
WNBC—Answer Man  
1:45-WCBS—The Guiding Light  
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing  
WOR—Gloria Swanson  
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood  
WCBS—Second Mrs. Burton  
WQXR—News Record Review  
-WNBC—Storyland  
2:15-WNBC—Perry Mason  
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire  
WOR—Queen for a Day  
WJZ—John B. Kennedy  
WCBS—This is Noro Drake  
WNYC—Music  
WQXR—Curtain at 2:30  
2:45-WCBS—The Brighter Day—Sketch  
WQXR—Today in Music  
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful  
WOR—Buddy Rogers  
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime  
WCBS—None from Nowhere  
WQXR—Symphonic Matinee  
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life  
WCBS—Hilltop House  
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young's Family  
WOR—Telly Test  
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb  
WCBS—House Party  
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness  
WJZ—Happy Felton  
3:55-WCBS—Cedric Adams  
4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife  
WOR—Barbara Weiss Show

## Arrival

From the moment we arrived in Moscow our delegates were treated as honored guests, almost, one might say, as working-class ambassadors. As we left the plane, there was a large party of trade union representatives to greet us, including Mr. Soloviev, secretary of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions (the Soviet TUC); Mr. Krestianov, president of the Moscow Trades Council, and Mr. Berezin of the International Department of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions. After a few warm words of welcome from the Soviet trade union leaders, microphones were in readiness to transmit our chairman's greetings on behalf of the British people to every corner of the one-sixth of the world's surface covered by the USSR. There was a large crowd of reporters and press photographers. Quite clearly, the trade unions and the press of the Soviet Union regarded our mission as an event of some importance, which caused many of us to reflect sadly on the attitude taken by the important newspapers and the B. B. C. at home.

About 10 cars were waiting to take us from the airport to the city. They seemed to be fine jobs, and were certainly very

comfortable. We saw them whenever we went during our stay in the USSR and we shall have something to say about them later in this report. Our way to the city was over a road surface good in parts and bad in others. And we passed many wooden houses, some of them appearing to be very old and externally dilapidated. But all round, as we drove in, we would also see his modern blocks and way up in the sky huge buildings in the course of erection, with very powerful cranes of the most modern design. We were having our first glimpse of the old and the new in the Soviet Union.

## Our Tour

The men of our delegation represented a wide variety of specialized trades, although general engineering predominated. Naturally enough, each man was anxious to see his own opposite number at work on a process similar to the one he himself was doing back home. Several of the delegates wished to see Stalingrad, some because of its wartime history, some because money had been collected in their towns to help equip a hospital there, and one in particular who wished to visit the Stalingrad Tractor plant.

The Scottish section were determined to visit Kiev, the capital of Ukraine, because the trade unionists of this Republic and of Scotland had already established very friendly relations. The majority of us were profoundly interested in how the Soviet workers spent their leisure time and their holidays. This required a visit to a holiday resort, as well as visits to clubs, sports grounds and so on.

There were also many general questions we all wanted to know about. The people who helped to send one of the delegates asked if we could go to Sverdlovsk, in the Urals, whose trade unionists had recently sent an album of good wishes in reply to a message of friendship sent from their town.

So before we left London it was already clear that we were going to find it impossible to satisfy every individual requirement. The delegation therefore agreed to go by what was best for the majority, and empowered the chairman and secretary, with the leaders of the Scottish section to propose a plan for our tour as soon as we are able to arrange a discussion with our Soviet hosts.

How easy it is to talk about "one sixth of the earth's surface"! It is only when you go to the Soviet Union that you begin to grasp what a large place this country really is. We worked out traveling times, by air, and it dawned on us that we hadn't much of an idea of what a visit to important towns outside Moscow involved.

After weighing everything up we finally decided that we ought to make the maximum use of the facilities we were offered and even though we appreciated that we were letting ourselves in for a pretty strenuous trip we asked to be taken to Kiev, Sochi and Stalingrad, a journey of some 2,500 miles including the return to Moscow. This

**The Official Report of the  
British Workers' Delegation  
to the Soviet Union, 1950**

pretty tall order. Looking back on it we wonder that we had enough nerve to suggest it. We must have been put at our ease by the way we were told: "Please tell us what you want and we'll arrange it for you."

We were provided with five English-speaking interpreters and accompanied by Mr. Korneev of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions—a party of 28 people. So two planes were placed at our disposal for our journey through Russia.

Having agreed on this tour we next worked out what we wanted to see on our way round, hoping that we would obtain the required assistance from the Trades Councils of the towns we intended to visit—as indeed we did. And we also worked out a list of the things we should try to cover in Moscow.

If anyone ever tells us again that the Soviet people are not co-operative we shall be able to tell them they are talking nonsense. We had cooperation in every conceivable way. We were able to carry out the program we put forward and even to get more into it. The whole way through our hosts and our interpreters were paragons of kindness and courtesy.

Altogether we visited five factories, a coal mine—requiring a special 130-mile journey by car out of Moscow—a large building site, three workers' rest homes at the Sochi holiday re-

sort, workers' clubs, kindergartens, a secondary school, a railway workers' hospital, a railway workers' polyclinic, two collective farms and a medical research center.

Services were attended at the Cathedral of the Coming of Christ (Russian Orthodox Church) and St. Ludovic's (Roman Catholic). We have been in the homes of miners and farm workers. We traveled around the Moscow Metro, breath-taking in its beauty. We went to the opera and the ballet—many of us had never visited this type of entertainment in our own country—be cinema, both plain and three-dimensional. We sent to museums, including the famous Building Exhibition in Moscow. We spoke to workers freely wherever we wished and had many friendly and educational discussions with trade union representatives, directors of plants, health, educational and other establishments.

We went inside the Kremlin and on May Day witnessed one of the most impressive spectacles that this world can offer when more than a million of Moscow's people marched through the Red Square, singing their songs and cheering their respected and obviously beloved leaders and carrying brilliantly colored banners bearing slogans calling for peace and friendship with other peoples.

**Tomorrow: What We Found in Russia.**

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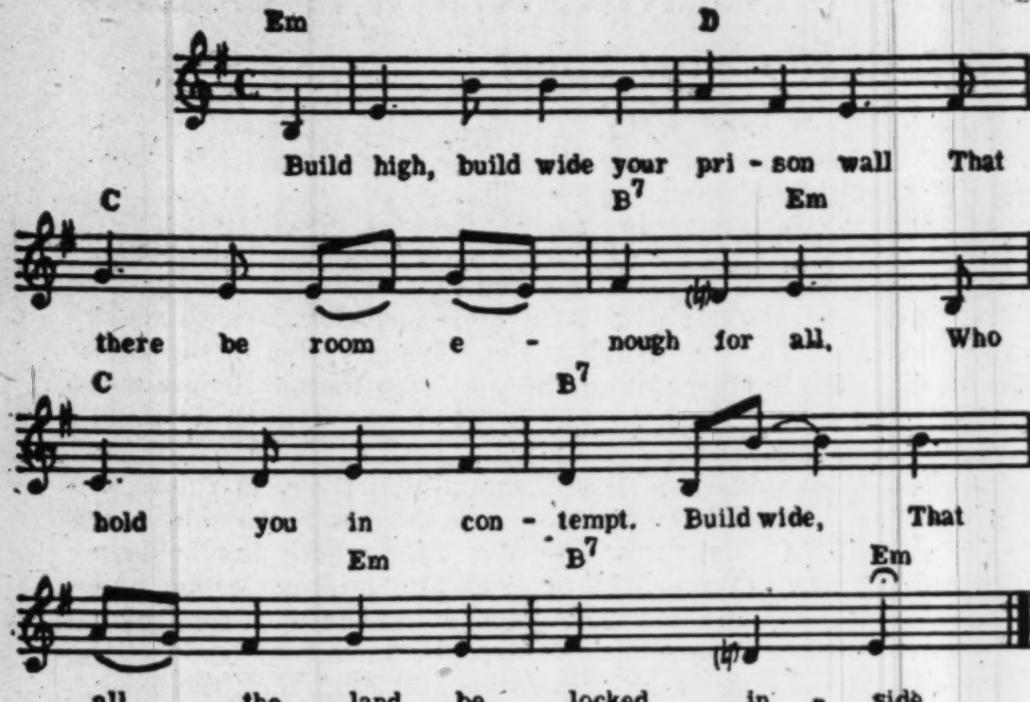
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# In Contempt

Words by Aaron Kramer  
Music by Betty Sanders

When Aaron Kramer first wrote this poem he had in mind the older English-style folk tunes as background for it—something like "Jefferson and Liberty," where the tempo is stepped-up on the last line of each verse. Betty Sanders melody carries out that idea without allowing the tune to overshadow the lyrics. It is reproduced from People's Artist's publication "Sing Out."



2. Though you have seized the valiant few  
Whose glory cast a shade on you,  
How can you now go home with ease  
Jangling your heavy dungeon keys?
3. The birds who still insist on song,  
The sunlit stream still running strong,  
The flow'r's still blazing red and blue  
All, all are in contempt of you!
4. The parents dreaming still of peace,  
The playful children, the wild geese  
Who still must fly, the mountains too,  
Like fists, are in contempt of you!
5. When you have seized both moon and sun  
And jailed the poems one by one,  
And trapped each trouble-making breeze,  
Then you can throw away your keys.

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## What Jolson Had That Made Him so Popular

By Irwin Silber

SINCE THE DEATH of Al Jolson on Oct. 23, the press has been filled with countless stories, biographies, anecdotes, and eulogies of every kind about the greatest entertainer of our time."

To a great extent, these were deserving tributes, for Al Jolson won a place in the hearts of millions of Americans which has been matched by few other performers.

The story of Al Jolson does not need extensive re-telling here. Hollywood offered its highly-romanticized version of his life in "The Jolson Story" and its sequel "Jolson Sings Again." Numerous newspapers and magazine articles have passed on the story of Russian-born Asa Yoelson who dominated the flourishing years of vaudeville, made the first successful "talkie" film, starred in many other Hollywood movies, and became a leading radio performer.

BUT IT WAS the period of the Broadway hits "Robinson Crusoe, Jr.," "Sinbad," "Bombo," and his earliest films for Warner Brothers which was his greatest. For Al Jolson was a 'prosperity' singer. It is no accident that the years of his greatest success comprised the decade of the twenties and that he retired into almost semi-oblivion in the depression years only to come back again in the "boom" of the second World War and the post-war period.

The thick layers of sentiment which marked both Jolson's style and the content of his material found a response when the emotional atmosphere of the United States was built on the superficialities of the twenties. In the lean years of the depression the glitter of Jolson seemed empty and Americans turned instead to "Brother, Can You Spare a Dime," and "I Can't Give You Anything But Love."

WHAT DID Jolson have? What entertainer.

## Prague's Winter Music Feast

By IRIS URWIN

### PRAGUE.

THE MUSICAL life of Prague, which culminates so magnificently in the International Festival in May of each year, knows in fact no dead season; throughout the hottest summer months there are charming concerts in the gardens of Prague's beautiful palaces, where those who are obliged to remain at work in the city can refresh themselves spiritually as well as physically in the cool of the evening. With the approach of autumn, however, the many concert halls vie with each other in offering new programs.

A glance at the program of popular concerts arranged by the Czech Philharmonic would almost convince one that the International Festival is here already—for guest conductors and soloists are gathered from all over Europe.

At the first concert of the series the highlight was the interpretation of Bela Bartok by the Hungarian pianist Sebok from Budapest, while the next concert will be conducted by a Soviet conductor, with Bernhard Boettner from Meiningen as soloist in works by Soviet composers. In the third concert the emphasis will be on the classics, with Marie Hlounova playing under the baton of Jean Meylan from Geneva.

That will be followed by Eastern Europe again, the return visit of the popular Bulgarian conductor Sasha Popov and a classical program of Schubert, Wagner and Beethoven under Otto Klemperer from Budapest. Antonio Pedrotti of Rome will be conducting Mendelssohn's Italian Symphony, and the last two concerts in the series

will bring the first performance of a new Czech work, Borkev's Second Piano Concert (under a Polish conductor) and a Hungarian violinist playing the Brahms violin concerto.

THE EMPHASIS in program selection is definitely on the classical—Beethoven being perhaps the most popular.

NOR IS BACH forgotten—apart from the soloists who will include him in their programs (among them the English violinist, Jean Eisler who is giving her first public concert here this month) the students of the Conservatoire are devoting an evening to him; besides piano and violin works, and a performance of the fifth Brandenburg Concerto by a chamber ensemble, young conductors will be showing their art.

This orientation towards the classical rather than the ultra-modern is an expression of the changing role of music in Czechoslovakia today; no longer the art of the few, for a narrow and exclusive circle of devotees, in a land where music is in the blood of the people there is a vast and as yet unexploited public for the very best music has to offer. The great composers of the world, with their grandeur and simplicity of thought, their message to humanity, are part of every man's heritage—and the Czech man-in-the-street is now entering upon his heritage.

AND AMONG the classics of course the great Czech composers have an honored place—Smetana, whose music is often so well known

that his melodies have passed into the treasury of folk music, Dvorak, with his lilting themes from folk sources, Suk and Fibich, with their poetical expression of the spirit of the Czech countryside, Janacek with his more dramatic and often tragic foreboding, his sad melodies from Moravia.

Smetana's symphonic poem 'My Country' forms as every year one of the first concerts to be given by the Czech Philharmonic in the new season—it is a work which has always and rightly been associated with the celebrations of Czechoslovakia's independence, the national festival of Oct. 28.

Smetana, like Dvorak, always figures largely in chamber music program—specially the quartets 'From my life,' with their tragic story of deafness and of triumph over disaster. This year Fibich has the place of honor, for this is the centenary of his birth, and many concerts will be entirely devoted to him.

IN SPITE of the general bias towards the classical, however, one of the interesting things about Czech concerts and audiences today is the attendance at chamber music concerts; during the Festival last spring the concerts of 17th century Czech music given in the various gardens and palaces of Prague aroused great interest precisely among this new type of listener, and this interest is showing no signs of flagging; chamber music, both from the great period of classical music in Bohemia, and from classics of the rest of the world, is proving quite as popular as orchestral and choral works.

## Korean Documentary Indicts U.S. Imperialism

PEKIN.—The Hsin Hua news agency reports that a Korean documentary film was shown at a press conference in Peking showing the monstrous atrocities of the American interventionists and Syngman Rhee puppet troops in Korea. There are shots in the film that turn one's blood cold—they are a horrible indictment of U. S. imperialism.

The newsreel shows large pits filled with corpses—a sea coast covered with bodies of the killed, with their arms tied, eyes gouged out and stomachs cut open.

Other shots show the barbaric bombing of peaceful Korean towns and villages by the American air force and the mass destruction of residential quarters. Hospitals with the visible signs of the Red Cross on their roofs were destroyed, as well as churches, creches, schools, workers' clubs and other non-military objectives.

The scenes of the strafing of the peaceful population are terrible. The film shows peaceful country roads covered with corpses of men, women and children, a dead woman on her knees where the bullet struck her, a horror-stricken little boy and girl crying bitterly over their dead mother's body, a dead baby lying on the ground.

This film is to be forwarded to the United Nations.



## Stalin Prizes Awarded For Literature and Art

MOSCOW.—The official presentation of diplomas and badges of merit for Stalin Prizes awarded for 1949 took place on Oct. 21 at a special meeting of the Committee for Stalin Prizes for Literature and Art.

The meeting was opened by Alexander Fadeyev, chairman of the committee, who spoke of the tremendous part played by Soviet art, which was truly of the people, humanist, in the struggle of the Soviet people and the whole of progressive mankind for peace throughout the world, for friendship between the nations. During the 10 years since Stalin Prizes had been instituted this high award had been conferred on more than 1,400 writers, artists, composers, painters, musicians, sculptors and architects.

DIPLOMAS and badges of merit were presented to the writer Semyon Babayevsky, for his novel Light Over the Earth, about a collective farm village; to the playwright Boris Lavrenev, for his play Voice of America, depicting the struggle of the ordinary people of America for democracy and progress; to the composer Dmitri Shostakovich for his cantata Song of the Forests, and to many others.

The award of honor was received by film producer Gregori Alexandrov for the film Meeting On the Elbe. At the fourth International Film Festival this film won a peace prize.

Other recipients of awards were Mikhail Chiaureli for the film Fall of Berlin, and a group of actors who played in the film.



### 'A Season in Hell' Seen at Cherry Lane

Fran Lee, who was seen last in the Broadway and road company of Medea, and previous to that was in the Theatre Guild production of Embezzled Heaven, has joined the cast of A Season in Hell, a new play by Rae Dalven which Gregor Taksis will present at the Cherry Lane Theatre, 38 Commerce St., with a full Equity company, the week of Dec. 3.

"A Season in Hell" is about the lives of Arthur Rimbaud and Paul Verlaine, two of the leading French poets of the 19th century. Anita Crannell will direct and Linza Ford will be responsible for the scenery and lighting.



# GIANTS SWAMP CARDS; YANKS LOSE

## WORKER Sports

New York, Monday, November 13, 1950

### Switch From 'T' Confounds Cards 51-21, Roberts Stars

The New York Giants sprang a surprise old-time Steve Owen A-formation on the unsuspecting Chicago Cardinals yesterday and scored seven touchdowns in a 51 to 21 victory before 22,380 fans, staying in their Conference race.

The Giants had been using the T-formation for two years, and the Card defenses were set up for that system, but the sly Owen pulled out his "A"—a variation of the single wing—to baffle his rivals into helplessness.

The "A" was the perfect vehicle for Giant half back Gene Roberts, who ran to two touchdowns and a record-smashing 219 yards gained from the tail back spot. No Giant ever had gained so much yardage in a single game.

The Cardinals scored all their touchdowns on passes, two by Frank Tripuka and one by Jim Hardy.

The Giants scored touchdowns on Joe Scott's 13-yard end sweep after a 61-yard Conerly-to-Scott pass, on Roberts' 63-yard sprint and on a fumble which was recovered in the end zone for a 24-7 half time lead. In the third period they scored twice—once on a 38-yard pass from Conerly to Bill Swiacki and again on Roberts' 35-yard end run and in the fourth period they added still two more touchdowns on a 38-yard pass from Conerly to Bob McChesney and a 22-yard end run by Jim Ostendarp.

The most unique play of the day

### STAROBIN WINS, 15-12

The guest finally tumbled the expert! Making his bow as a grid selector, foreign editor Joe Starobin hit 15 out of 20 to easily beat sports editor Lester Rodney's 12-8. Just goes to show.

Starobin went wrong on two long shot upsets tried, Pitt over Notre Dame and UCLA over California, on the Maryland-North Carolina tie of course, on the day's big surprise, Texas A&M beating SMU, and on Rice's victory over Arkansas. He was right on the nose with Wake Forest's upset of Duke, Tulane over Navy, LSU over Vanderbilt, Missouri over Colorado, and all the others.

### MONDAY MORNING QUARTERBACK

## Form Held on Saturday

By Lester Rodney

It was pretty much a form week. The only real tremendous upset of the day was Texas A&M dumping SMU. The major unbeaten teams rolled ahead. California put the final stamp of power on itself in steamrolling UCLA 35-0 and may go into the Rose Bowl favored over its Big Ten foe for a change. Oklahoma ran its string to 28 straight by exploding over porous Kansas 33-13 after trailing 13-0.

Army brushed through its minor league foe, New Mexico, 51-0, to stay unbeaten, and has nothing to worry about in Stanford and Navy, its next two. Princeton, as expected, stayed pure against Harvard, winning 63-26 though little Carroll Lowenstein made it easier to take for the Cantab followers with his brilliant and spunky pass performance.

Ohio State's power packed, bril-

liantly coached outfit got by tough Wisconsin 19-14, and tackles Illinois next. Wisconsin won't disgrace the Big Ten at the Rose Bowl if they go. They made a real fight of it at Columbus, though out-statisticked all over the field.

On the local scene, Fordham squeezed by Georgetown 14-13 with only 13,130 fans turning out at the fantastic Polo Grounds prices despite the impassioned plea to alumni to attend and "save football." CCNY played its best game of the year in losing to strong Upsala 27-14, with Sy Kalman throwing very well from the sensibly installed single wing pass formation, and little Pete Pizzarelli making one t.d. catch that would have wowed 'em anywhere in the land. Brooklyn finished its season losing to Kings Point 34-13. They won only one, but it was the big one, against City.

IN OUR PICKEM DERBY, which left out some of the obvious rabbit hunts like Princeton-Harvard and Army-New Mexico, it was a week to follow form. If someone had (perish the thought!) checked on the published odds, and followed every favorite, he would have emerged with sixteen right, which is unusual. He, or she, would have missed on the North Carolina-Maryland tie, Texas A&M's 25-20 shocker of SMU, Wake Forest's dumping of Duke and Rice's victory over Arkansas.

Slim favorites like Tulane, LSU and Missouri held up. The first named was very impressive walloping Navy 27-0. The Middies are reeling through a sad year, and they're killing some of us experts who've been taken in by their "potential power." How do you fancy them now against Columbia?

(Continued on Page 9)

### on the scoreboard

by LESTER RODNEY

### Reporting the New Sport

#### "EVER SEE A CITY DIE?"

No? Oh, you really should. It's sport. Let Hal Boyle, Associated Press correspondent, tell you about it.

"My window for this awesome show was a plexiglass canopy . . . It was noon when the growling rumble of the approaching U.S. Superforts gave the first warning of doom . . .

"At 12:07 the first flight of B-29 Superforts let go with what they had brought. The bombs fell at the northeast edge of the city. Flight by flight the bombers let go. Step by step the city below was destroyed. The clay walls fell apart in the heat. The straw roofs burned, the wood flamed . . .

"By 12:30, 90 percent of this Communist nest lay in ruins. It was ripped and burned by more than 600 tons of fire bombs and high explosives." (A Communist nest is a place where people have thrown off the age old bondage of feudalism and ignorance and started to make for themselves a new and proud life with their own land, with new schools, hospitals and decent houses.)

This was the city of Sinuiji, population 100,000, about the same as Peoria, Illinois. Inside it lived mothers and fathers, daughters and sons, uncles and aunts. It was noon when the growling rumble of the approaching Superforts gave the first warning of doom. At 12:07 they let go with what they had brought. Mr. Hal Boyle from his plexiglass canopy couldn't hear the screams. He couldn't see the children eating their noon lunches one minute and twisting around on the kitchen floor a mass of mangled flesh the next. He couldn't see the flaming roof of the school building crushing and burning the screaming unbelieving little boys and girls who had washed their faces that morning, nor the sick and old waiting in their beds to be scorched and battered as "the city below was destroyed step by step." It's not too tough to take up there, is it, Hal Boyle? You see the clouds, there's no opposition, nothing to worry about, it's sort of grand, a hell of a show, an awesome show.

DID YOU READ the one by Scripps Howard reporter Jim G. Lucas from aboard the battleship Missouri? This was Chongjin, population 190,000, about like Worcester, Mass.

"It's easy," wrote Mr. Lucas, "pathetically easy to pulverize a city like Chongjin. A 16-inch one ton shell from this battleship obliterates anything it hits. But on this ship the men go about their work as matter of fact as if it were target practice . . . Nobody mentions Chongjin."

Did you ever "obliterate" a four-year old girl dressed in yellow playing in a sandbox? It's easy.

"Most of the time we're seven miles out," he continues. "All I can see looks like a toy town. There are little puffs of smoke and tiny flashes of red flame. There is a thunderous noise. But I can't see what's happening."

No, reporter Jim G. Lucas, you can't see what's happening. But you know, don't you?

The Luftwaffe pilots couldn't see the details as they soared serene and unmolested high over Rotterdam. Nor could the naval gunners in the dawn off the sleeping city of Spanish Guernica.

"My window a plexiglass canopy . . . like a toy town, little puffs of smoke . . ." Where have we heard this before? What does all this remind you of? Don't you remember Mussolini's son telling the world of the rapturous beauty of bombing Ethiopian villages, how like budding roses were the bombs as they burst? Is THIS where WE have come to?

Then too there was no opposition, then too the people being killed and maimed in their own homes by men from afar were of darker skins, people being "taught a lesson." Then they were barbarians, Africans. Now they are Asiatics, "gooks."

IT'S 1950, reporters write about it in our newspapers and people are maybe momentarily troubled, people are getting used to it, getting dulled. It's so far away, this slow growling rumble in the sky, the dead and the dying innocents, the families and generations and newborns and stories and songs and laughter and loves and disappointments and hopes left twisting in the embers as the sound of the propellers dies away twenty seven minutes later.

What has happened? Where in our land are the voices, including the newspapers, that once cried out in horror at the senseless murders of Rotterdam and Guernica, at the very IDEA of deliberately bombing and shelling homes and people at random? Where are those who sickened at the degeneracy of young Mussolini and made known their feelings? Yes, where are those who wept for a Lidice and said this must not be again? Have they all changed so completely, lost their feelings toward fellow humans in so short a time? It can't be.

Surely there must be Americans, some who fought side by side with our Asiatic brothers for freedom and decency in World War Two, who read of these things and are deeply ashamed for what must be happening in the world to the glorious sound of the word America. But where are they? Where are the ministers and priests and rabbis, the humanitarians like Mrs. Roosevelt, all those who speak of brotherhood and high ideals? It can't be they don't know about it, for there it is in the newspapers they read:

#### "Ever see a city die?"

### KNICKS IMPROVE

The Knickerbockers gave the

slim Saturday night crowd of 7,000 a good show at the Garden in winning their first of the year after four straight lickings. It was a 74-72 win over Syracuse in overtime, and the team showed signs of jelling. Vince Boryla, working in the pivot, scored 9. Nat Clifton was next with 13, his two pointer thirty seconds from the end tying the score and saving the night.

### Dauthuille Gets Another LaMotta Go

Laurent Dauthuille of France was offered a return non-title bout with middleweight champion Jake LaMotta at the Garden, Dec. 8, because of his close victory Friday night over youthful Paddy Young, before a small crowd of 7,186.

Dauthuille, favored at 12-5, won the unanimous 10-round decision over Young of New York in an exciting fight.